REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,549.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1873. SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE. { FOR A YEAR.....Rs. 42 / FOR SIX MONTHS ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year "	" 24
Three Months "	" 14
One Month "	" 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 3 0
Second do	" 2 8
Third do	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

The Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship JAVA, 1,465 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. Ayres, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th April 1873, at 4 P.M.

April 1873.		April 1873.
Leave BOMBAY 19	Leave Tuticorin	27
" Ratnagherry 20	" Colombo	28
" Vingorla 20	" Galle	29
" Goa 20	" Negapatam	May 2
" Carwar 21	" Pondicherry	3
" Mangalore 22	" Madras	5
" Cannanore 23	" Coconada	7
" Tellicherry 23	" Visagapatam	8
" Calicut 24	" Bimlipatam	8
" Beypore 24	" Gopalpore	9
" Cochin 25	" False Point	10
" Aspoor 25	Arrive CALCUTTA	13

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSREH.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 853 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. MELVILLE, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 25th April 1873, at 2 P.M.

April 1873.		May 1873.
Leave BOMBAY 25	Leave BUSREH	14
" Kurrachee 29	" Kurrachee	18
" Guadur 30	" Kowet	14
" Muscat ..... May 2	" Dushire	16
" Bunder Abbas 4	" Linga	19
" Linga 6	" Bunder Abbas	20
" Bahrein 8	" Muscat	22
" Dushire 9	" Guadur	24
" Fao 10	" Kurrachee	27
Arrive BUSREH 11	Arrive BOMBAY	30

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. HOWORTH, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 2nd May 1873, at 2 o'clock.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To be despatched hence about the 20th instant.)

THE Steam-ship WIMBLEDON, 957 nett registered tons, has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers.

Rates of Passage are :—

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL, £50.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd April 1873.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 19TH APRIL.

THE S.S. YEDDO, 1,808 Tons Register, has superior accommodation (amidships) with Saloon on Upper Deck. She carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board, TO LIVERPOOL.

First Class	Rs. 500
Second Class	300

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—To be followed by the HIDALGO and XANTHO.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA	and	BOMBAY	
on the 24th,		on the 1st	
	of each month.		

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£7	Including Wines.
Suez	36	24	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Intermediate transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on THURSDAY, 1st MAY 1873.

PERSIA, on SUNDAY, 1st JUNE 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF SAILING DATES.

VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL :—

HEDIVE	3,742 Tons	600 H.P., on	14th April.
DECCAN	3,128 "	600 " on	28th "
INDUS	3,478 "	500 " on	12th May.

FARE.

First Class	Rs. 560
Second Class	" 360

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row, 8th April 1873.

HOMEWARD PASSAGE AGENCY.

KING, KING & Co.,

6, CHURCH LANE, BOMBAY,

EAST INDIA ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE AGENTS,

ENGAGE PASSAGES by the P. & O. Co.'s and Canal Steamers, without charge for Commission. Receive, Ship, and Insure BAGGAGE.

Grant DRAFTS on their London Houses at current Bank rates

Furnish Sovereigns and CIRCULAR NOTES.

Draw PAY to date of departure and settle FUND and OTHER ALLOWANCES.

LONDON.

HENRY S. KING & Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45 Pall Mall.

SOUTHAMPTON. LIVERPOOL.

KING, SEYMOUR & Co. KING, BAILLIE & Co.

CALCUTTA.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 21st April, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA, (1,920 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain S. D. SHALLARD, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, calling H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS.—

For the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS by the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, RAILWAY TICKETS to PARIS and LONDON can now be obtained at the Company's Agencies at Suez, Brindisi and Venice.

GEO. F. HENRY,

Superintendent, P. and O. Company.

Bombay, 7th April 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 22nd April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. EASTLEY, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 19th April.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To be despatched hence about the 25th instant).

THE Steam-ship STEPHENSONS, 1,135 Tons, has very superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE :

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL..... £50

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on Board. For further particulars apply to

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th April 1873.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To be despatched hence about 10th May.)

THE Steam Ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,400 Nett Registered Tons, expressly built for the East India and China Trade. This fine Steamer has extensive First Class Passenger accommodation of an unusually superior description.

Rates of Passage are :—

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL		£50
SECOND "	"	£30
FIRST "	SUEZ	£30

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th April 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

The Sales of the valuable landed properties advertised to be sold under instructions from Mahomed Nubee Khan are postponed until further Notice.

Meantime the Undersigned will receive private offers for them.

AUCTION SALE OF VERAVUL COTTON.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, in the Juths of Madhevjee Govinjee, by order of Lukmichund Nursee-das and Sons, on account and at the risk of Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

24 Bales, about 15 khandies, Veraval Cotton, surveyed by Messrs. Lawrence & Co.

A Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when Lots are knocked down, and the balance on the following day.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 19th April 1873.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

A few articles of blackwood furniture such as tables, chairs, couches, sideboard, &c. related 8 and 6 light chandeliers, &c.

2 cases of Madras pattern handkerchiefs.

4 bales of Grey Shirtings

31 Cases Australian Sheraz Wine.

A few lots Medical and Miscellaneous Books.

AT 1 P.M.

A new four-seated open carriage, with lamps, pole, and shaft, made to order, with a young high caste silver grey Arab horse, and a set of new harness.

A nearly new buggy by MCNAUGHTEN and SMITH, made to order, with a set of new harness.

A silver grey Arab horse goes in single and double harness, 15 hands 1 inch high.

8 Hoses.

1 Omnibus.

1 Buggy.

1 Brougham and Harness, &c.

JUST LANDED.

An invoice of superior English-made plated and brass mounted single and double harness by William Middlemore.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th April 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

AN INVOICE OF Valuable Kerosine Oil, Chandeliers, Crystal Glass and Bohemian Glass Table and Hand Lamps, Spare Globes and Chimnies, &c.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Apollo Street, No. 12.

An invoice of new kerosine oil, Crystal and Bohemian glass, table and hand lamps, various sorts of wall lamps, hanging, single, double, treble, four and six lights chandlier, spare globes, chimnies, cotton wicks, brushes, &c.

Also, grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, T cloths, madapollams, jaconets, scarfs, dhoties, chintz, white doris, orange prints, coloured cotton handkerchiefs, &c.

6 Casks of Tallow.

On account and risk of the concerned

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, situate in the Nanabhai Bomanjee Street, within the Fort of Bombay.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 21st day of April, at 4 P.M., on the premises, at the instruction of Mr. Cursetjee Cowasjee, the mortgagee, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Cursetjee Framjee, under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 13th day of April 1870, the valuable Landed Property hereinunder described, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being within the Fort of Bombay, in Nanabhai Bomanjee Street, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, admeasuring (53 1/9) fifty-three and one-ninth square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 64, bounded on the east by the house of Mr. Nowrojee Rustomjee, on the west by the house of Mr. Bomanjee Dadabhoy, on the north by the public road, and on the south by a public road also.

Further particulars may be made known, on reference being made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Properties or Four Bungalows, situate at Small Colabas.

In pursuance of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 1st day of May, 1872, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co., are instructed by the Mortgagee, to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of April, at 4 P.M., on account and at the risk of the late Eduljee Pestonjee Sheaff, the mortgagor, the valuable landed Properties or four Bungalows, hereinunder described, viz :

All those two messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses adjoining each other, and under one roof, situate, lying and being at Small Colaba, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the island of Bombay, standing in the books of the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 75 and 76 ; and all that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house adjoining thereto, standing in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 56 ; and also all that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing at the rear or back of the lastly described messuage, which said four several messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses are erected and standing on the ground belonging to Junardhun Ballajee Sett, which is the Zamindar or Land-holder thereof, and which said ground contains altogether by admeasurement (465 5/9) four hundred and sixty-six and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and the said messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses are bounded on the east partly by a public foot passage, and partly by the houses belonging to Purshotum Ramjee, on the west by another public foot passage or road, called Pestonjee Road, on the north by the house of Mrs. Wise, and on the south by another public foot passage, called Borah Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, reference may be made to the undersigned, or at the office of Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND and PEILE, Solicitors for the Mortgagees.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at the Bungalow at Bandora Hill, just opposite the Mount Mary.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at Bandora Hill, opposite the Mount Mary, the handsome household furniture, &c., the property of H. E. Jacomb, Esq., Deputy Commissioner of Customs, (proceeding to Europe). The same comprises, cut glassware, dinner, tea and dessert sets, plated articles, a set of camp blackwood dining table, sideboard, carved circular tables, chairs, reclining and other couches, easy and long-arm chairs, camp cots, clothes presses, chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, toilet glasses, screens, teapoys, writing table, hanging and table lamps, cutlery, spoons and forks, copper cooking utensils and dispense articles, &c.

AT 3 P.M.

(If not previously disposed of)

Will be sold in Auction

A pallanquin-shaped office Shigram, with a powerful Bay Horse, and a set of harness, complete.

A handsome Grey Arab Riding Horse.

No Catalogues and the property will be on view, three days prior to the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY, situate in Bhundaree Street, at Camatecpoora, without the Fort of Bombay.

On MONDAY, the 28th day of April, at 4 P.M., on the premises, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., are instructed by the Mortgagee, Mr. Cursetjee Cowasjee, to sell by Public Auction, on account and at the risk of Mr. Cursetjee Framjee, the Mortgagor, under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 18th day of April 1870, the undermentioned landed property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground belonging to the Secretary of State for India in Council, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house built and standing thereon, situate lying and being at New Town, in Bhundaree Street, in the sub-district of Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (164 4/9) one hundred and sixty-four and four-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by a passage abutting on the property of Morobu Wittoba, on the south by the property of Narron Ludha and Toka Chapsey, on the west by a piece of Government ground abutting on the public passage, and on the east by the said Bhundaree Street.

Further particulars may be made known on reference being made to the undersigned.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 19th April 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

HEERALALL AND COMPANY, 38, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed Property or a Chawl and a Bungalow, situate at Moogbhat Lane, without the Fort of Bombay.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co., will sell the undermentioned Property or Chawl and a Bungalow on the premises by Public Auction, by order of Mortgagee Datoobhoy Ebrahim, and on account and at the risk of Mortgagor.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-houses or a chawl of six compartments and a Bungalow and premises suit to build another property or Bungalow standing thereon, comprising some cocoanut trees and a well, and standing on the public road on a good locality, inhabited by some Purbhoos and Sunnyes, situate, lying, and being at Moogbat Lane, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhoiwahwar, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 47 and assessed under No. 57, containing by admeasurement 722 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows :—on or towards the east by the property of Bhaskor Raghoonath, on or towards the west by the property of Shanabhoy Bhimjee, on or towards the north by the said Moogbhat Lane, and on or towards the south by the property of Balla Dewjee and Bhawoo Vittoba.

HEERALALL & Co.

Bombay, 19th April 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE EXTRAORDINARY OF PIECE GOODS.

On MONDAY next, the 21st instant, sale commencing punctually at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following :—

25	Cases 7-8 T. Red Cambrics, green, blue and black tickets.	
15	" 7-8 ditto " green tickets.	
15	" broad red border dhoties.	
15	" narrow border dhoties.	
25	" silk border dhoties.	
5	" white striped scarfs.	
20	" white mull and doria scarfs.	
24	" 7-8 orange prints.	
20	" cochineal stripe prints.	
10	" white ground prints.	
15	" jaconets.	

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey coloured and white piece-goods, &c., &c.

Also a second-hand light Park Phaeton with a dark bay horse, nearly 14 hands.

By order of Messrs. Manockjee and Pestonjee, and on account and at the risk of Doongersey Jairam—

3 Cases 150 Pieces T. Red Chiotz, 28 yards.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th April 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "GUIDE" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "GUIDE" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

The BOOKSELLERS,

The BOMBAY HOTELS, and

The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 19TH APRIL, 1873.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE OPERATIC SKETCH OF

INDUR SABHA,

AND

BUDROODEEN AND ABU HASAN,

Which have drawn CROWDED HOUSES every time they have been performed.

Performance commencing at 8 30 P.M.

S. S. YEDDO.

PASSENGERS are requested to EMBARK before 9 A.M., SATURDAY, 19th April.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FOUND, a BUNCH OF KEYS, on a brass ring, opposite Dr. HEWLETT'S Bungalow.

The Owner can have them by applying at this Office and paying the cost of this Notice.

ADVERTISER wishes to exchange the *MAIL*, *PALL MALL BUDGET*, and *ATHENÆUM*, for the *GUARDIAN*, *SPECTATOR*, and *SATURDAY REVIEW*. Address "G.W.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

WANTED, a HEAD CLERK, for the Office of the Undersigned. Pay Rs. 50 per month, with 40 per cent. Batta when travelling. Applicants are requested to forward Copies of Testimonials, but no one need apply who is not well acquainted with the work.

J. C. POTTINGER, C.E.,

Executive Engineer, Fulaili Division, Hyderabad Sind.

H. PERCIVAL, BORDEAUX.—CLARETS, COGNACS, CHAMPAGNES, SARDINES, TINNED VEGETABLES, &c. Correspondents wanted. First Class Bankers. References required.

NOTICES.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the TOWN HALL, on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of April, 1873, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the following business :—

1. Letter from the Clerk of the Peace, stating that the Controller of Municipal Accounts had furnished him with the Accounts of the past quarter.

2. Government Resolution, No. 930, stating that His Excellency the Governor in Council will be obliged by the result of the reference regarding the question of the further prosecution of the Toolsee Project being reported to him when the Municipal Commissioners are able to do so.

3. Government Resolution No. 147 C. W. 531, sanctioning the construction of a Culvert at the foot of the southern approach to the proposed overbridge near the Cooperage to join the Colaba Main Road.

4. Petition of Chintamon Damodhur and Purshotum Damodhur, complaining that the Municipal Commissioner had refused the full payment of the amount of the accumulated rent, amounting to Rs. 1,196 due to them on account of their chawl situated at Pydhoni, which was for several years in the occupation of the Engineer of the Municipality.

5. Petition of the inhabitants of Khetwady complaining against the uncovered state of the gutters in their locality. The Municipal Commissioner's report thereon.

6. Letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner No. 1616, stating that he will apply for the sanction of the Worshipful Bench to the sale of the old Mutton Slaughter House at Mahim.

7. Memo. of the Municipal Commissioner No. 1326, forwarding copy of an application from Dr. J. Macalister for the post of Health Officer.

8. Application from Mr. Rienzi Walton, Acting Executive Engineer, for the appointment of Executive Engineer to the Municipality. Application from Mr. A. R. Binnie for do.

9. Letter No. 1745, from the Municipal Commissioner No. 1745, forwarding a list of ground sold by the Municipality during the first quarter of the year 1873.

10. The Municipal Commissioner will lay before the Bench an estimate of the cost of filling in the low ground at Worlee, for stacking timber and a well, and standing on the public road on a good locality, inhabited by some Purbhoos and Sunnyes, situate, lying, and being at Moogbat Lane, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhoiwahwar, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 47 and assessed under No. 57, containing by admeasurement 722 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows :—on or towards the east by the property of Bhaskor Raghoonath, on or towards the west by the property of Shanabhoy Bhimjee, on or towards the north by the said Moogbhat Lane, and on or towards the south by the property of Balla Dewjee and Bhawoo Vittoba.

11. The Commissioner will report the special arrangements it has been necessary to make for the removal of night soil, owing to the stoppage of the discharge pipe at Carnac Bunder Depot, and ask for sanction to the outlay incurred on such special arrangements, which necessitate the carrying of night soil to Cammatteepoora and the construction of a drain and tank thereat.

12. The Commissioner will apply for sanction to the work of dry stone pitching Vehar Dams No. 2 and 3 at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,753.

13. The Commissioner of Customs having represented that it is absolutely necessary that the 25 puttewallas employed under him in the collection of the special duty on Tobacco, Snuff, &c., should receive new clothing, and there being no provision in the Budget for the same, the Municipal Commissioner will ask for sanction to a contribution of Rs. 500 for such clothing.

14 The Commissioner will lay a statement of payments made in 1873 on account of liabilities of 1872 before the Bench and apply for sanction to them.

After the disposal of the above business the Municipal Commissioner will "ask for sanction to a further payment of Rs. 1,692 on account of the law charges and costs in the suit of Purjeevandas Madhawdas and another v. the Corporation."

The Municipal Commissioner will ask the sanction of the Justices to the adjustment of the Budget grants for 1872 to the expenditure to March 1873."

Letter from the Municipal Commissioner, No. 1968, on the subject of the completion of the Revenue Survey of the Town and Island of Bombay by Lieut.-Colonel Laughton.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,

Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 9th April 1873.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1873.

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BURNOUSES, CHILDREN'S MANTLES, APRON CLOAKS.

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17, Meadow Street, Bombay.

ALUMINIUM WATCHES, £1 18s. ; £1 10s. ; £1 15s. ; extra jewelled, £2 2s.

KEYLESS WATCHES, £1 10s., £2 2s., £3 3s., £4 4s. Gold Plaque, plated with 18-kil, £5 5s., £6 6s. Same as supplied by us to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and the late Earl Mayo, Viceroy of India. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of the Marvellous Machine-made Watches, specially adapted for use in India ; also our Magazine of Cutlery, Clocks, Chains, Race Glasses, Surgical Appliances, and various useful articles for residents abroad, forwarded post free per next mail. MILLIKIN & LAWLEY, 168, Strand, London. Conjuring Tricks and Magic Lanterns in great variety. Catalogue of these is required please mention when ordering our Magazine.

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OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits		17 0	Rail Portmanteaux		12 8	Warm Gloves	2 4
Overland do.		27 0	or		to	Do. Mitts	1 12
Warm do.		35 0	Overland Trunks		28 0	Do. Mufflers	2 0
Overcoats or Inverness Capes	30 0 to 45 0		Best Solid Leather Extra Size do.		52 0	Gent's Scarfs Knott, or for Pin	1 0 to 3 8
Sleeping Suits	6 8 to 17 8				75 0		
Dressing Gowns	10 0 to 23 0		Black Hide Hand Bags	11 8 to	24 0	Pepper Collars ..... Doz.	1 0
Pyjamas ..... ½ doz.		16 8	Cash Bags		6 12	Linen do.	2 0
Oxford Shirts		36 0	Courier Bags		6 8	Cotton Socks	2 8
White do.		22 8	Money Belts		3 8	Warm Merino	15 8
Best Printed		22 8	Sovereign Boxes		4 0		5 0
Best Flannel		49 0	Soiled Linen Bags		4 12	Cambric Handkerchiefs	2 0
Silk and Wool		52 0	Sponge Bags		2 0		to
Under Vests	14 0 to 31 0		Hat Brushes		3 8	Umbrellas with Covers	18 0
Do. Pants	26 0 to 31 0		Air Pillows		1 0		9 0
Towels		4 12	Travelling Pillows		6 0	Overland Chairs, best Beech	9 0
Pillow Cases ..... Each		1 8	Rug Straps		2 0		to
Sheets ..... Per pair		9 8	Lock Straps		2 0		13 8
Cardigan Jackets		9 8	Waterproof Coats		5 0	Long Rugs, or Scotch Mauds	15 0
Bathing Drawers		7 0	Travelling Caps		15 0		to
					3 8	Blankets ..... Each	30 0
							11 8

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AS DIFFERENT MAKERS EXCEL IN SPECIAL CLASSES OF WEAPONS, WE DO NOT CONFINE OUR IMPORTATIONS TO ONE MANUFACTURER'S GOODS ONLY. WE ARE HOWEVER SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS FOR

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LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

THE celebrated LITTLE WANZER, complete with all necessary fittings to work by hand without stand Rs. 60.

The same complete with Stand, to work by hand or foot, Rs. 75 nett cash.

WHEELER & WILSON NOISELESS SEWING MACHINE on stand with Cover to Machine, complete with all fittings, silver plated Rs. 125.

We are specially appointed Agents for these two kinds.

PATENT DOMESTIC FREEZING APPARATUS.

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The only Genuine, as we are Sole appointed Agents for the Manufacturers.

BEING direct Importers and having no London agency charges to add, we are enabled to sell at a lower rate than any other house in India.

Large size to make 5 pounds of Ice, at each operation, with stove and everything complete ..... Rs. 210

Smaller size to make 2½ pounds of Ice, complete ..... Rs. 147

We have just received a Consignment of the larger size Machines of an IMPROVED KIND, the Boiler being made

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, 18TH APRIL 1873.

EXCHANGE in sterling has remained almost unchanged during the day, the tendency being however slightly against sellers.

Government Securities are a trifle weaker, but there are not many sellers unless at quoted rates.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.....1s. 11 5/16d. to 1s. 11 11/32d.
Credit Bills, do. .....1s. 11¼d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 11 9/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight.....1s. 11 1/16d. to 1s. 11¼d.
Credit, do. .....1s. 11¼d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 11 5/16d.
Bank Bills, demand .....1s. 10 13/16d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.- 99½
Do. demand..... 100 3/16

On Madras, 30 days' sight ..... 99½ nominal.
Do. demand..... 100

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 225 to 225½

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... ...110½ to 110¾
Four & half per cent. 104½
Four per cent. 102½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...103½
15 years' Debenture Loans 105½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872.....92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.....

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ..... 4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandize ..... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. Limit over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. ..... 7½ ,,
Bank Bill ..... 6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-8-6 to 10-9
Carolus 290
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-France Pieces 221½
Bar Silver... ... ... 107½
Gold Leaf 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 16-14

FREIGHT REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING.

FREIGHTS.—Native speculators have taken up a large amount of steamer tonnage to-day at £2-17-6 and have commenced reletting at £2-18-9. The amount of available space in the steamers ready to receive cargo this month is small, but the William Corry arrived this afternoon in ballast and two other light vessels are hourly expected. By sail rates are firm at £2-11-3 to £2-12-6.

London . { Cotton ..... / Cases ..... / Seeds ..... } No ships.
Liverpool { Iron ships Cotton..... £2 12s. 6d. / Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 12s. 6d. p.t.nl. / Myrabollams ..... £2 2s. 6d. / Coir bills..... £2 12s. 6d. / Seeds ..... £2 7s. 6d. nominal.
Havre ... { Cotton..... / Coffee..... } £3 0s. 0d. nom.l.
Overland Steamers—
Venice ..... £3 5s.
Trieste ..... £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool £3
Havre..... £3 5s.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ..... £2 17s. 6d. to £3.
China ... { Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 6 per bale. / Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 6 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 5 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay..... { s.s. Rs. 15 p. ton. ; ship Rs. 14½ p. ton and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

A comparatively large business continues to be done in 40 inch 8¼ lbs Shirtings, but for other descriptions of Grey Goods the demand remains as trifling as before. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

8,380 pieces Grey Shirtings 40 in. 39 yds. 8¼ lbs. at Rs. 5 13 0
1,500 ,, ,, ,, 42 ,, 39 ,, 8¼ ,, at ,, 5 12 6
1,250 ,, ,, ,, fine 40 ,, 39 ,, 6¾ ,, at ,, 4 9 6
250 ,, ,, ,, ,, 45 ,, 39 ,, 8 ,, at ,, 5 13 6
1,000 ,, ,, ,, ,, 45 ,, 39 ,, 8 ,, at ,, 6 0 0
2,500 ,, ,, ,, ,, 45 ,, 39 ,, 8¼ ,, at ,, 6 0 0
500 ,, ,, ,, ,, 45 ,, 39 ,, 9 ,, at ,, 6 13 0
8,000 ,, ,, Jacconets 45 ,, 39 ,, 2 11/16,, at ,, 2 5 0
1,000 ,, Turkey Red ,, 40 ,, 20 ,, at ,, 4 7 0
300 ,, ,, ,, 40 ,, 29 ,, at ,, 4 10 0
1,000 ,, ,, Mulls 40 ,, 20 ,, at ,, 3 7 0

COTTON.

The Market closed dull, with a decline of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. There was, however, an active demand at reduced rates. The following are our closing quotations :—

New Oomrawuttee (Ready).....at Rs. 200 to Rs. 204
,, Akola ,, ...at ,, 208 to ,, 210
,, Broach M.G. ,, ...at ,, 230 to ,, 240
,, Hingunghaut ,, ...at ,, 230 to ,, 235
,, Dhollera (May delivery) .....at ,, 206

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

50 candies New Mowa Ready .....at Rs. 209-11
25 ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 201
50 ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 211
25 ,, ,, Bhownugger .....at ,, 208-210
25 ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 208
50 ,, ,, Dhollera ,, ...at ,, 208
25 ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 207
490 ,, ,, ,, 1st May .....at ,, 205-208
25 ,, ,, Broach Ready .....at ,, 233-2
50 ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 240-41
50 ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 211
50 ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 237½
75 ,, ,, ,, W.S. .....at ,, 230
50 ,, ,, Khandeish ,, ...at ,, 191
25 ,, ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 193
75 ,, ,, Veerumgaum ,, ...at ,, 198
25 ,, ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 199
25 ,, ,, Veravul ,, ...at ,, 185

METALS.

1,00 cwts. Yellow Metal Braziers.....at Rs. 46 per cwt.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET for Spinning shares closed unchanged; Bombay Press shares weak; Bank of Bombay shares firm. A sale of 100 Coorla Mill shares took place at Rs. 1,350.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value Rs.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	85
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ..	745
10,000	100	all	10 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	228½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,170
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	250
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C	150
87,500	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India..	109
16,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	450

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	218-3/0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	233
.....	£20	109 1/2	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13 10/2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,00	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	198-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	215

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150 p.c.	Albert Mills Co.....	1,750
600	1,250	all	50 p.c.	Alexandra Spinning	1,240
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,525
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
800	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,005
900	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	230
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning.....	1,360
750	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Great Eastern	2,050
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,150
900	1,000	all	40 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,030
800	2,500	all	100 p.c.	Oriental	2,300
600	2,500	2,400	116 p.c.	Royal	2,053
00	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning ...	1,180

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	2,150
200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	820
100	5 0	all	10 p.ct.	Albert king Co.....	550
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	240
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.....	6,900
200	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,600
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New.....	400
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	840
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company.....	1,150
500	1,980	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.....	5,650
350	9,000	all	250 p.c.	East India Press Co.....	2,800 nl.
150	6,500	all	500. *	Fort Press Co.....	6,700
200	2,000	1,800	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	675
300	1,000	all	200 p.c.	French Press Co	725
2	6,000	6,000	228 p.c.	Hydr aulic Press Co.....	2,150
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	850
200	400	350	425 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co...	635
120	2,500	all	250 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press....	2,150
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co.....	400
400	850	750	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.....	485
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,140
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras..	1,175
150	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,340
,000	50	all	44 p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company ...	58
800	500	300	15 pa.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld..	150
2,150	200	100	7 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld....	102
2,000	50	all	12 pa.	Mechanics B'd'gs Co. ...	25
2,000	500	all	40 pa.	Preacher & Co	460
2,000	250	all	10 pa.	Viegas Patent Slip Co ..	60

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 12th April 1873.
Open 1,266½ Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	1,06,418 13 9
Merchandize	3,97,528 15 0
Electric Telegraph	746 6 0
Municipal Trains, &c.....	602 8 0
Total Rs.....	5,05,346 10 9
Corresponding week last year, open 1,266½ miles.....Total Rs	4,43,745 12 2
Increase Rs.....	61,600 14 7

CALCUTTA.—14TH APRIL.

The following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities :—
4 per cents, at Rs. 102-6 to 102-8, and small sums at 2 to 4 annas higher.
4½ per cents. of 1872, at Rs. 104-6.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Massilia (s)	Anderson	Southampton, Mar. 13
	Arabia (s).....	Caboara	Genoa, Mar. 24.
	David Anderson.....	Nance	Chittagong, Mar. 4.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Ducouvdic (s)	Loyer.....	Goa.
18	H.M.S. Wolverine.	Wratislaw ...	Trincomallee.
	H. M. S. Nimble.....	Harrington ...	Trincomallee.
	Kurrachee (s)	Henderson ...	Kurrachee.
	Phaeton	Gibson	Liverpool.

The steamer Yeddo, Owen, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Ship Waterwitch, to Liverpool.
Ship Mabel, to Liverpool.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

April 3 Ceylon, ss, Methvin, from Suez, with mail.
[4 Sindh, ss, Melezan, from Shanghai.
4 Behar, ss, Dundas, from Suez, with mail.
4 Venetia, ss, Angove, from London.
6 Maud, ss, Brittam, from Newcastle.
6 Othello, ss, Butler, from Calcutta.
6 Asia, ss, Barclay, from London.
6 Boadicea, ss, Anderson, from Akyab.
6 Correze, French T, ss, Malcor, from Toulon.
6 Daphne, H M S, ss, Bateman, from Zanzibar.
6 Alice, ss, Thompson, from Tellicherry.
6 Australia, ss, Murray, from Bombay, with mail.
8 Calcutta, ss, Atkinson, from Zanzibar.
8 Amcott, ss, Scott, from Newcastle.
9 Alice Otto, ss, Gibb, from Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

April 4 Ceylon, ss, Methvin, to Bombay.
4 Stamford, ss, Gordon, to Amsterdam.
4 Sindh, ss, Melizan, to Marseilles.
4 Behar, ss, Dundas, to Calcutta.
5 Venetia, ss, Angove, to China.
7 Othello, ss, Butler, to London.
7 Boadicea, ss, Anderson, to Gibraltar.
8 Australia, ss, Murray, to Southampton.
8 Correze, French T, ss, Malcor, to Saigon.
9 Daphne, H M S, ss, Batiman, to Seychelles.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Feb. 16 Dodby, bg, Nacoda, from Macca'la.
Mar. 9 Malacal Bahar, ship, Nacoda, from Chittagong.
23 Ceres, ship, Cochrane, from Tyne.
25 Prince Charley, ss, Lonskill, from Liverpool.
25 Prigs, ship, Crawford, from Liverpool.
29 Tamar, bg, Mitchell, from Shields.
29 Northern Empire, ship, Williams, from Cardiff.
April 6 Maud, ss, Brittam, from Newcastle.
7 Oiicc, ss, Thompson, from Tellicherry.
8 Calcutta, s., Atkinson, from Zanzibar.
8 Amcott, ss, Scott, from Newcastle.
9 Alice Otto, ss, Gibb, from Bombay.

STEAMERS LOADING IN ENGLAND FOR THE EAST *via* THE SUEZ CANAL.

Names.	Tons.	Destination.	To Sail.
Yorkshire.....	2273	Calcutta.....	Mar. 29
Strathclyde	1951	Bombay.....	Mar. 29
Teviot	—	China	Mar. 29
Lord Elphinstone	—	Penang	Mar. 31
Dhoolia	—	Colombo	April 2
Mongolia	2798	Calcutta.....	April 14
John Tennant.....	2400	Madras	April 20

DAILY IMPORTS.—18TH APRIL.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bewick, s, 100 kegs oregalanx Tribhowandas Veerjee; 50 cases copper sheets, Campbell Mitchell & Co.; 2,037 bars and 374 bundles iron, 590 bundles iron hoops, 595 bundles nail rod iron, Abdool Rehman Salemahomed.
Eblehope, s, 250 bundles nail rod iron, 493 bundles iron hoops, and 75 bars iron, Tejpall Gopejee; 56 barrels fire clay, Heptolla Allibhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Roodee, s, 5 cases champagne, Payne and Co.
Colombo, 50 cases claret, J. Neuberg.
Crosby, 50 casks beer, Limjee Jamsetjee Botlibai.
Yeddo, s, 60 cases cognac, 8 cases champagne, A. C. Gumpert.

FROM SYDNEY.

Peeress, 4 casks wine, Pallonjee Pestonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—18TH APRIL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hannah Law, 50 bales cotton, S Hobart and Co.
Octavia, 100 bales cotton, G Madowjee and Co.
Clara, 98 bales cotton, H Chimniram; 25 bales cotton, P Javerchund; 85 bales cotton, L Ramdass; 2,500 bundles coir yarn, H M Cassum; 100 bales cotton, G Damoder; 116 bales cotton, D Nagay; 46 bales cotton, H Hurmookroy.
Stephenson, s, 96 bales cotton, Antrobus and Co; 65 bales cotton, G Futtachund; 200 bales cotton, The London A & A Co; 500 bales cotton and 56 bales wool, B Brothers; 20 bales wool, V Lalloobhoy; 12 cases mace and 2 cases mace-cens, G Radhakison; 40 tons old iron, R Narrondass and Co.; 5 bales skins, H M E Kermany 33 bales cotton, R Sten art and Co.
Wimbledon, s, 1 bundle linseed, J Burjorjee Vacha; 50 bales wool, B Bhawanbhoy; 53 bales cotton, C Mudanjee; 108 bales cotton, N Khatow; 100 bales cotton, E Muir and Co; 500 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 500 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 200 bales cotton, E Ambaidass; 65 bales cotton, F H Joosabhoy; 108 bales cotton, N Samlall; 52 bales wool, H Vussonjee; 2,500 bundles coir yarn, D Khimjee; 25 bales wool, B Canjee; 45 bales cotton, K Nixon and Co; 90 bales cotton, D Canjee; 22 bales wool, S Narrunjee and Co.
Bride of Lorne, 103 bales cotton, J Campbell and Co.
Kirkwood, 200 bales cotton, F Scott and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, P Cassels and Co.
Lorne, s, 108 bales cotton, V Mooljee.
Bride of Lorne, s, 500 bales cotton, R Steuart and Co; 350 bales cotton, S Hobart and Co.
Annot Lyle, 100 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co; 50 bales cotton, J Varia.
Helen Scott, 1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 500 bales cotton, C Mitchell and Co.
Mabel, 100 cwts bones, E Eates and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, F Muir and Co
Emblehope, s, 51 bales wool, K Moolchund; 100 bales cotton, H Dods and Co; 39 bales cotton, J Ludha; 157 bales cotton, P Scotts and Co; 800 bundles linseed, E Ruzab; 69 bales wool, D Mathoradass; 250 bales cotton E Latham and Co; 54 bales cotton M Moteechund; 50 bales cotton, S Mooljee.
Bewick, s, 200 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 500 bales cotton, R Brothers; 44 bales cotton, H Ramjee; 11 bales wool, H Gangjee.
Hidalgo, s, 200 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 300 bales cotton, F. Scott and Co; 500 bales cotton, R. Brothers; 300 bags linsed, P. Verzee; 100 bales cotton, R. Allidinbhoy; 700 bags linseed and 13 bales wool, V. Ebram and Co; 100 bags wheat, G. Hurjeewun.
Ambrose, 100 bales cotton, R. L. King and Co.
Thunderbolt, 1 bale cotton, K Luckmedass and Co; 500 bales cotton, S. Mooljee.

FOR LONDON.

Golconda, s, 395 pieces E teeth, A. Ahmed; 13 chests shawl-, M. Ramchund; 32 pieces E teeth, K. Nansee.

FOR SUEZ.

Golconda, s, 4 cases indigo, S. Huyah; 10 bundles silk, M. H. Cazrany.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore, s, 14 packages fish maws and shark fins and 3 bales twist, M. Rowjee; 75 bales cotton, C. Dattoo; 1 bale cotton, T. Gunshaundass; 45 bales cotton, L. Chuttoo; 150 bales coton, A. Habibbhoy; 10 chests opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw and Co; 4 chests opium, T. Sewsamull; 11½ chests opium, D. Sassoon and Co; 2 bales cotton, K. Purmanund; 32 chests opium, G. Peerbhoy; 8½ chests opium, K. Napechund: 15 chests opium, S. Nusserwanjee; 20 chests opium, S. and D. B. Futtakia; 10 chests opium, R. Khimjee; 5 chests opium, E. D. Longrana and Co; 4 chests opium, H. Nursingdass; 17 chests opium, E. Noordin and Co; 29 chests opium, D. C. Tata.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Travancore, s, 8½ chests opium, D Choonelal; 12 chests opium, D Cowasjee Tata; 7 chests opium, G Baldewdass; 11 chests opium, D D Ghandee and Co; 3 chests opium, D Ramsook.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 16.

Kinner, Captain, 37th Regiment, on leave, from Dugshai.
Farwell, Captain, 44th Regiment, on leave from Kamptee.

APRIL 17.

Adams, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Neemuch.
Campbell, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Murdan (Punjab.)
Clarke, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Benares
Pardoe, Lieutenant, 2nd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Kamptee

APRIL 18.

Walcott, Captain, Commissariat, on duty, from England.
Moriarty, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
MacDougall, Lieutenant, 72nd Regiment, to join, from England.
Loch, Major, 108th Regiment, to rejoin, from England.
Pottinger, Major, Royal Artillery, to rejoin, from England.
Loch, Captain, 19th Bengal Lancers, on furlough, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 18.

Bannerman, Lieutenant-Colonel, 4th Rifles, on duty, to Baroda.
Mignon, Captain, Brigade Major, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Thory, Surgeon, Medical Department, to join, to Kurrachee.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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MR. A. MENIST,

OCULIST OPTICIAN,

OF HOLLAND, AND 42 BURTON CRESCENT,

LONDON,

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THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION is OPEN TO-DAY from 12 A.M. to 6 P.M. Admission—FOUR ANNAS.

G. TERRY,

Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

JACOB—April 17th, at Marine Lines, Esplanade, the wife of Captain W. Jacob, 19th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HALSTED—April 6th, the wife of St. Leger Halsted, Esq., of a son.
HAMER—April 14th, at 6 Wellington Square, N., Calcutta, the wife of John Fred. Hamer, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

COURET—CHRESTIEN—April 14th, at the Roman Catholic Church, Dhurrumtollah, by the Rev. J. De Vos, S J., Monsieur Charles Couret, of Marseilles, Agent des Postes du Service Maritime, to Marie Emilie, only daughter of P. E. Chrestien, Esq., of Kistnouggur.

DEATHS.

STILLWELL—April 6th, at Moradabad, the infant son of Lieutenant and Mrs. Stillwell, 45th Sikhs, aged 3 months and 10 days.
WRAILL—April 12th, at Buxar, the beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Wrasll aged 3 years 1 month and 12 days.
HARRISON—April 14th, at Jubbulpore, Charles Westmoreland, son of C. V. Harrison, Esq., aged 18 months.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

STAFF CORPS.—The matter having been already settled, it is unnecessary to publish your letter.

"A SUFFERER" should be more careful as to those with whom he has dealings, and should consult a lawyer as to the best means of recovering his money.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1873.

WHEN we find it assumed all over India that European colonization in this country is impossible, any further discussion of this question appears to be unnecessary and uncalled for. And so it would be if there were any satisfactory proof to support what we can only regard as pure assumption. We look in vain for this proof in the writings of those who have undertaken to decide the matter. It is extremely unsatisfactory to be told that as long as England has held India there has been no colonization attracted to the country, when colonization has been made prohibitory by the policy of Government. Equally unsatisfactory is the assurance that the English race cannot maintain a succession in India when the essentials of population have never existed. The British Government has never hitherto found it necessary to maintain the security of its rule with the aid of the English colonist; with its own standing army alone that rule was secure. Had it been otherwise, we doubt very much whether Government would have sought for opinion about the possibilities or probabilities of European colonization proving successful; if the country required the European colonist, everything would have been made to give way to the exigencies of the ruling power, and colonists would have been invited to settle in the country and take their chance of existence in the same way as English colonists have always done in various parts of the world before. A question which is now referred to science and experience would have been decided by necessity, and the proof whether European colonization could or could not be made a success would be left to be decided by actual experiment. There would have been no greater hardship inflicted on voluntary colonists than is inflicted on the European men, women, and children who have come to India during the last half century; on the contrary, the hardship would be less in proportion to the advantages which a fixed population always enjoys over that of a floating population. Whether European colonization can or cannot be successful in India receives no proof from actual experiment in this country, but it has been tried in climates neither better nor so good as the climate of selected parts of India, and we have yet to learn in what part of the world European colonization has failed in consequence of the extinction of race. Is the European population of the Southern States of America a population so degenerate that it must soon die out, or one that exists in a pitiable state of feebleness? In many of those States the European was supposed to be capable of maintaining an existence only when it was not necessary that he should eat his bread in the sweat of his brow and toil in a marshy country and under a tropical sun. But the Southerner has himself dissipated that delusion by labouring and living in spite of the theoretic verdict which had been pronounced against him on every side. Neither the Yankee nor the Southerner have been able to develop the burliness of the well-fed Englishman, but in thew, sinew, and the power of endurance, both the Yankee and the Southerner have exhibited no remarkable falling off, no want of vital power, no loss of energy or pluck, no deficiency of life. The swamps of the Southern States, their moist, enervating climate, their severe summers, taken together, may be regarded as not a bit more favourable for colonization than some parts of India. But we may be met with the objection—the Southern States of America are not India. We reply that these States do not possess one-half the hygienic advantages that many parts of India are known to possess, and that inferentially or directly there is no ground for the assumption that Englishmen could not colonize selected parts of India, so that this evidence altogether favours the belief that if European colonization were fairly and honestly tried, the race of Indo-Europeans would not only not die out but would be in no way inferior to the population of the swampy and tropical States of the Southern American Union.

When those who would prove that the English colonist should be excluded from India for his own sake endeavour to support their conclusion on the fact that European population has not increased in this country proportionately with other countries, it may be asked at what period of the British rule has the sexual, domestic, and social conditions of the European been such as would justify the expectation that the population of this class should increase in the way in which it has increased elsewhere? The kind of physical health which the European colonist is capable of sustaining in India is still an open question; it is presumed that he must sooner or later succumb to what are called "tropical influences" and that he could not maintain equal good health with the surrounding natives. There are doubtless special tropical diseases just as there are special anti-tropical diseases. There are liver diseases and bowel diseases which are almost purely tropical diseases; but there are lung diseases which are almost purely anti-tropical diseases, and it admits of not the least doubt that the victims of the latter in anti-tropical countries are considerably greater than the victims of the former in tropical countries. The circle of the argument may be still further extended by observing that there are diseases in India of a climatic and weather character, and so there are in England, and that it is easier effectually to guard against the climatic and weather diseases of India than those of England. Let a severe summer in India be compared with a severe winter in England, and what do we find?—that while there is something depressing in the former, there is also something which the general population are afraid of in the latter. In considering the question of the European colonization of India it is assumed that the English colonist must be a man incapable of understanding how he should live and how he should work; that when he is led to his allotment he must lie down and die without offering the slightest resistance to opposing influences. Can we believe this of our countrymen? There are soft Englishmen and hard Englishmen, and although it may be true that all colonists belong to the class that have failed to push their way amongst their own countrymen, it is not true that English colonists belong either to the diseased, the nervous, or the helpless classes. It must be that the colonist possesses some amount of self reliance; he would not come to India nor go anywhere else if he did not feel that he could succeed in making a living by toil. These qualities, then, are so far opposed to those which the anti-colonization party expect to find in the English colonist, that we are compelled to cast aside the consideration that he must be a helpless individual.

There are extensive districts in India in which the development of the body and vigour of the constitution of the people are remarkably good. Compare the race of Punjabees or Cutchees with the Bengallee of the Gangetic delta, and mark the superiority of the former over the latter. Several causes combine to make the Punjabee race taller, stouter, stronger, and more healthy than the Bengallee; food and climate are the chief of these. But it will be enquired how these race peculiarities amongst Indians affect the question of European colonization. They do so in this way: given a food and climate capable of developing constitutional strength and vigour in a native race, is it not more than probable that when placed in similar circumstances the English emigrant would maintain a proportional vigour? That vigour may be less than it would be in England, but how much less nobody can tell. To suppose that utter feebleness would overwhelm the English emigrant even if he were domiciled in a fair Indian climate, such a feebleness as would ensure the extinction of race, is surely trying to prove too much, and yet this is how the question has been viewed by those who have insisted that European colonization in India is impossible. We are willing to admit that during the first year or two of life in India the English emigrant might fall in vigour, nay, would fall in vigour, but that some of that vigour would be regained by time and improving prospects and social conditions is extremely probable. When English colonization is once established, and wherever it has been established, the bond of race and the union of a community always plays an important part in keeping society together. The colonist makes work for himself and for others, and the variety of the capacities, tastes, instincts, and intelligence of individuals forms a common fund, so to speak, out of which every industrious man may draw something for his own advantage. And it is in the great field of full employment for both body and mind that the English colonist has found the means of preserving health. If there is anything more than another that promises to make colonization in India difficult or problematical, it assuredly is in a want of sufficient healthy occupation. But this is quite a distinct question from that of extinction of race from climate alone. Doubtless this question of healthy occupation for Europeans has been present in the minds of those who have decided that European colonization is impossible in India, and if it has, we say that it is unfair to mix up a political question with one of public health. We will not now say what might be said in favour of making an experiment of European colonization on a small scale to test the theories that have been put forth, contenting ourselves by observing that the experiment will perhaps never be tried by the Government of India until the security of our rule makes the demand that it should be tried. However this may be the question of European colonization as a public health question should undoubtedly be freely discussed so that clearer views of the subject than those that now obtain may prevail. The home public and the home press have too long been

Lieutenant Charles Edward Shepherd. Dated 19th December, 1872.
Lieutenant John Alexander Temple. Dated 19th December, 1872.
Lieutenant John Cook. Dated 19th December, 1872.
Lieutenant John George Montague De Lair Bean. Dated 19th December, 1872.
Lieutenant Edward Stedman. Dated 19th December, 1872.
Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Malcolm Ogilvy Boyd Dated 23rd December, 1872,

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Augustus Hall Cooke. Dated 11th December, 1872.
Major Robert Vernon Handyside. Dated 12th December, 1872.
Major William Oliver Swanston. Dated 20th December, 1872.
Major Alexander Davidson Clay. Dated 20th December, 1872.
Major William Henry Robinson Godfrey. Dated 20th December, 1872.
Major Charles Metcalfe Hailes. Dated 27th December, 1872.
Major Charles Doxat Clementson. Dated 26th December, 1872.
Major Albert Gahagan. Dated 26th December, 1872.
Major Coulson Frederick Joseph Skottowe. Dated 26th December, 1872.

To be Majors.

Captain Archibald George Douglas Logan. Dated 12th December, 1872.
Captain Sidney Herbert Williams. Dated 12th December, 1872.
Captain John Lampen. Dated 20th December, 1872.
Captain John Charles Hay. Dated 20th December, 1872.
Captain John Hugh Edward Johnson. Dated 20th December, 1872.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Colin Charles Campbell. Dated 22nd December, 1872.

MADRAS ARMY.
Late 7th Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Willoughby Wallace Hooper to be Captain. Dated 27th December, 1872.

GENERAL LIST OF INFANTRY OFFICERS.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Charles Hare Trotman to be Captain. Dated 13th November, 1872.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Stanley Scott. Dated 11th December, 1872.
Major Frederick George Steuart. Dated 11th December, 1872.
Major Lionel D'Arcy Dunsterville. Dated 12th December, 1872.
Major James Corrie. Dated 12th December, 1872.
Major James Robert George Graham Shortt. Dated 12th December, 1872.
Major William Howell Beynon. Dated 20th December, 1872.
Major Thomas William West Pierce. Dated 29th December, 1872.
Major George Daniel Eales. Dated 3rd January, 1873.
Major William Alfred Glasspoole. Dated 3rd January, 1873.

To be Majors.

Captain John Crippen Dawson Sidney Moray. Dated 10th December, 1872.
Captain William Henry Ross. Dated 20th December, 1872.
Captain Alexander Thompson Reid. Dated 20th December, 1872.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Stanley Carter. Dated 19th December, 1872.
Lieutenant Harry Trevor Bulkeley. Dated 19th December, 1872.
Lieutenant Francis Thomas Ebden. Dated 29th December, 1872.

BOMBAY ARMY.
MEDICAL OFFICERS.

To be Surgeon-Major.

Surgeon William Ashton Shepherd. Dated 9th December, 1872.

The dates of the undermentioned Officer's Commissions should be as follows, and not as stated in the Gazettes named :—

London Gazette, 28th September, 1869. Captain Vincent William Tregear. 1st November, 1868.
London Gazette, 28th September, 1869. Captain Frederic Werge Simpson, 19th January, 1869.
London Gazette, 28th September, 1869. Captain Henry Owen Cumberlege, 16th December 1868.
London Gazette, 16th December, 1870. Lieutenant William James Alexander Birch, 5th August, 1869.
London Gazette, 16th May, 1871. Lieutenant John Matthews, 27th February, 1868.
London Gazette, 16th June 1871. Lieutenant Alexander Thomas Seton Abercromby Rind, 18th January, 1870.
London Gazette, 18th August, 1871. Captain William George Mailland, 20th December, 1870.
London Gazette, 18th August 1871. Captain John Henry Baldwin, 20th December, 1870.
London Gazette, 22nd August, 1871. Lieutenant-Colonel William Barclay, 11th February, 1871.

The names of the undermentioned officers should be as follows, and not as stated in the Gazettes named :—

London Gazette, 18th March, 1870. Thomas Ernest Britten.
London Gazette, 14th March, 1871. Frederic Sherwood Taylor.
London Gazette, 4th April, 1871. William Farnham Knight.
London Gazette, 9th June, 1871. Charles Allan Mc-Dougall.
London Gazette, 18th August, 1871. Edward Newbery.
London Gazette, 18th August, 1871. Edmund Pipon Ommanney.
London Gazette, 18th August, 1871. Henry William John Senior.
London Gazette, 18th August, 1871. Robert Mosely Bryce Thomas.
London Gazette, 18th August, 1871. Arthur Chichester William Crookshank.
London Gazette, 18th August, 1871. Charles Harley Bridges.
London Gazette, 18th August, 1871. John Craufurd Millar.
London Gazette, 22nd August, 1871. Arthur Evan Bowen.
London Gazette, 22nd August, 1871. Robert Griffith Lewis.
London Gazette, 22nd August, 1871. Thomas Boone Everest Tennant.
London Gazette, 25th August, 1871. Stewart Fellows.
London Gazette, 25th August, 1871. Samuel Swinton Jacob.
London Gazette, 19th September, 1871. Edward Alfred Green.
London Gazette, 22nd September, 1871. George Frederick Bryant.
London Gazette, 22nd September, 1871. James Kempt Cooper.
London Gazette, 22nd September, 1871. Hervey Ekins Ryves.

The promotion of the officers specified as follows in the Gazettes named is cancelled :—

London Gazette, 18th August, 1871. Wigram Battye Arthur Fergusson.
London Gazette, 18th August, 1871. Lindsay Henry George Becher.
London Gazette, 23rd August, 1872. William Walter Biscoe.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 28TH MARCH.

ABOUT 8 o'clock yesterday morning, the P. and O. Co.'s *s. s.* **Massilia**, Captain C. Anderson, arrived in harbour with the home mails of the 28th ult. She left Suez on the 4th April, bringing the following passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. T. F. Olding.
Corporal McIntyre.
Corporal Eadon.
Mrs. Corbett.
Mr. and Mrs. Swarbuck.
Mr. and Mrs. Philipe.
Mrs. C. Samuel, infant, and European female servant.
Mr. J. Moore.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. J. B. Haworth.
Major Kennedy.

FROM VENICE.

Major Shaw.
Mr. C. Chapman.
Captain Jarrett.
Mr. Close.
Mr. Walker.

FROM SUEZ.—Two ayahs.

FROM ADEN.

Mr. Pearson
Mr. Barker.
Seven Natives.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 28TH MARCH.

THE most dangerous enemy the Government has in the House of Commons is not Mr. Disraeli, but Mr. Fawcett. An able malcontent, with a personal grudge against the leaders of his own party, is always more to be dreaded than an open foe; and Mr. Fawcett is as irritating a thorn in the side of Mr. Gladstone's Government as Mr. Lowe was a few years ago in that of Earl Russel's Government, or Mr. Disraeli in that of Sir Robert Peel's. The member for Brighton is not angry without cause. His Irish University Bill, which provides for the abolition of tests and the opening of fellowships of Trinity College to men of all creeds, would have been passed by Parliament years ago but for the opposition of Mr. Gladstone's Ministry, which, to put the matter plainly, had bought the support of the Irish priests to its Irish Church and Land policy by a promise to do what it could towards obtaining an endowment for a Roman Catholic University. Mr. Fawcett's Bill would have removed the legitimate grievance of the Roman Catholics by putting all sects on an equal footing without degrading education; but this was not enough, and the Government, in aiming to accomplish something more, though not enough, to satisfy its Roman Catholic allies, gave the member for Brighton an opportunity of taking his revenge which he has not been slow to avail himself of. It was his speech on the second reading which killed the Ministerial Bill. The Government itself became ashamed of the measure, and completely changed its character at the last moment, in order to regain the allegiance of the bulk of the Liberal party. The change came too late to save the Bill; the Ministry was beaten; and now Mr. Fawcett, not content with the humiliation already inflicted on Mr. Gladstone, insists on going on with the second reading of his own Bill, which the Conservatives in a body and a considerable number of Liberals joyfully accept as a just settlement of the question of University education in Ireland. So proud a minister as Mr. Gladstone will not eat this leek, if he can possibly help it; and the *Daily Telegraph*,—which the *Pall Mall Gazette*, with a coarseness unpardonable in any journal specially written by gentlemen for gentlemen, calls the Prime Minister's "kept newspaper"—is extremely indignant with Mr. Fawcett for presuming to take the business of legislation out of the hands of the Government. The member for Brighton will certainly not be discouraged by this exhibition of unreasonable anger; and, if he forces his Bill on, it is hard to see now what pretence the Ministry can have for opposing it. It is no longer open to Mr. Gladstone to say he is meditating a scheme of his own; his Bill has been brought forward, and has failed to satisfy any party. The chances are that the Government will take exception to the autocratic character of the University Council which Mr. Fawcett proposes to constitute, and which will necessarily consist chiefly of Protestants; but in the present excited state of public feeling against Ultramontanism it would be suicidal for an English Ministry to appear before the country in the character of advocates of fresh Roman Catholic claims. Then, again, if Mr. Gladstone takes up the position that there ought to be no legislation on the subject this session, because the Government Bill has been rejected, it follows that he must dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country at the close of the Session, and this is a course of action he is anxious to avoid. I daresay, however, a dissolution will be accepted as the less annoying alternative; for it would never do for the Ministry to risk another defeat, and if they were, with the aid of the Irish contingent, to beat Mr. Fawcett, Dr. Playfair, and the regular opposition, such a victory would be even more damaging to their reputation than a defeat.

Mr. Disraeli's opposition to the Burials Bill on Wednesday denotes a complete change in Conservative tactics. Hitherto, the party has been content to let Liberal measures pass unchallenged, or to offer them but a languid resistance; but now every opportunity is to be taken of vigorously asserting Conservative principles. Mr. Disraeli, having made the grand discovery that the Liberals themselves are committed to a policy of disendowment, now firmly opposes the assiduous attempts of the Nonconformists to get possession, little by little, of a share of the endowments of the Church of England. As a partisan he gave an unanswerable argument on Wednesday against permitting Nonconformist ministers to bury Dissenters in churchyards of the Established Church. "You rid yourselves," he said, "of the burden of church rates, on the ground that the churches ought to be maintained by those who worship in them. Having thus made a bargain by which you left the churches to the members of the Church of England, you cannot now, because it happens to suit your purpose, claim a share of the graveyards on the ground that all which belongs to the established Church is national property." It is quite true that the logical result of this argument would be the overthrow of a church which claims to be national, but is now confessed by its own friends to be but the church of a sect; just as the logical result of the refusal of concurrent endowment in Ireland ought to be the triumph of secular education. The Conservative reaction, in fact, must ultimately lead to a Radical reaction; but Mr. Disraeli may be justified in supposing that the return swing of the political pendulum will not begin in his time, and he has evidently made up his mind to go to the country as the champion of Church of England Protestantism pure and simple. He was beaten by the Ministry on Wednesday, but he made a convert of Mr. Newdegate, who fervently thanked the leader of the Tory party for having at last vindicated the true faith; and it is quite possible, in the present temper of the people, that this ancient form of conservatism may find favour with a majority of the constituencies. Mr. Disraeli is sincerely convinced that his own Reform Bill "dished the Whigs" and the Nonconformists by giving the suffrage to a multitude of voters who are Tories at heart; and he is never weary now of taunting his opponents with having gained but a temporary victory in 1868, before the effect of his Bill could be felt, and of challenging them to try the issue of another appeal to the country. The Ministry is evidently discouraged by the confidence of its opponents; and though, as I foretold, Mr. Gladstone took advantage of the Conservative error in not entering office to throw "the three rules" over and so disembarrass himself of one cause of unpopularity, the tone of his speech at the Mansion House banquet two days ago was deprecating and mournful. He evidently feels that his is now a Ministry, without a purpose or a *raison d'etre*, and there seems to be little reason to doubt that he personally will welcome the hour when he can retire from office into private life.

Nothing abashes Mr. Lowe; and, the more numerous the antipathies he provokes, the more joyous he becomes. Though, in addition to his share of the Ministerial woes, he has personally to rebut the serious charge, arising out of Mr. Scudamore's unauthorised expenditure of Savings' Banks Funds on Electric Telegraphs, of mal-administration of the treasury, he has found time this week to administer to the Society of Antiquaries a stinging rebuke, which has made those worthies the laughing-stock of the town and created for himself a host of new enemies. The request made by the society was sufficiently ridiculous. Earl Stanhope only asked, in their name, that an expedition should be sent at the public expense to the Troad to dig for the veritable walls of Troy. Mr. Lowe, of course, jumped at the chance of showing at once his scorn for the enthusiasts who believe Homer wrote history and his vigilant guardianship of the public purse. His ironical advice to the antiquaries to follow the example of the *Daily Telegraph*, which, with Mr. Lowe's "hearty approbation," is spending a large sum of money in exploring the mounds of Mesopotamia, and to raise by subscription among wealthy lovers of classical literature the sum needed for the work they want him to undertake, conveys a much needed rebuke to societies of all kinds which are perpetually imploring the Treasury to carry out their crotchets for them at the cost of the British taxpayer. India suffers a good deal from the same plague, and it is much to be wished that the Duke of Argyll or Mr. Grant Duff would deal after Mr. Lowe's fashion with the benevolent speculators who are anxious to convert the Government of India into a touting agency for the furtherance of their private interests. It is possible, as Earl Stanhope says, that Mr. Lowe pushes his principle too far, and that if public money is on no account to be spent in elucidating ancient history and art, the Chancellor of the Exchequer ought to refuse to buy so much as a single picture for the National Gallery. The question, however, is one of degree; and, when there are so many other purposes for which the taxpayers' money is imperatively required, the Society of Antiquaries ought to be ashamed to ask for Government aid in pursuing so remote an object as the elucidation of the Iliad. Mr. Gladstone would probably gladly head the subscription list with a liberal donation.

Sir Henry Rawlinson's lecture on Khiva brought together on Monday evening such a crowded audience as I never before saw in the Geographical Society's rooms. The Prince of Wales was there, looking as fresh and pleasant as usual, and he had a very hearty greeting. As Sir Henry's address is fully reported in the papers, I need only refer to one or two points in it. It is rumoured, of course I can't say with what truth, that there has been a terrible commotion in the India Office about the audacity of Sir H. Rawlinson and others in giving the public other than the official view of the recent negotiations between England and Russia. The storm has blown over now without doing any harm; but it would be interesting to know if the protesting official in the India Office was the Political Secretary, Sir J. W. Kaye, who is generally understood to make a few thousands a year by contributing inspired leading articles on Indian affairs to the London papers. I don't see why a man should have the monopoly of official intelligence, even if he is Political Secretary; and Sir H. Rawlinson and the other gentlemen complained of at all events have not attempted to make money out of the information gained by them in their official position; they have merely tried to enlighten the public mind as much as possible. If the council of India were compelled, as it ought to be, to open its doors to the public when it debates questions of importance, there would be an end of these disputes, and the secretaries to the council would cease to be what they are now, the real masters of the India Office. Sir Henry Rawlinson meant perhaps to refer to what had happened when he said in the course of his lecture that as a certain paper had been published in the correspondence laid before Parliament, it would probably not be considered a breach of confidence on his part if he made one or two quotations from it. He then read the material portion of the remarkable despatch from Mr. R. Thomson, Chargé d'Affaires at Teheran, which I quoted in my last week's letter, and which establishes, in the clearest manner, the danger of allowing the Russians to settle on the Attrek, and the fact that the Foreign Office was warned four years ago of the probability that such a settlement would be made. Sir Henry entirely concurs in Mr. Thomson's estimate of the importance of the new fort on the Attrek, and he says that, if the Russians, after having conquered Khiva, do not abandon Chikislar, their position there will be "a standing menace to Khorasan and an offensive sign-post pointing the way to Herat." The *Times* writes in the same strain, and is quite eloquent about the vigour with which we ought to act if Russia shows any intention of permanently occupying the country between the Oxus and the Caspian. But it is too late for bounce of this sort now. The Foreign Office ought to have discovered that Merve is "one of the most important strategical points in the East" before Lord Granville stopped himself, by the language he used in the late negotiations, from ever meddling in the affairs of independent Turkistan. Chargui, on the Oxus, is but four marches from Merve, and the Russians will now be able to approach this place from two different bases of operations. That Russia will "retire" from either Khiva or Chikislar now is as likely as that she will retire from Moscow. Sir Henry Rawlinson gave a multitude of good reasons why she should retire, but he evidently does not himself believe that she will do so, and his uneasy reference to the possible conciliation of the Turkomans, the effect of which would be to recruit the forces of Russia with "50,000 of the best light cavalry in the East," sufficiently indicates what are his real sentiments. Sir Henry does not believe in the opening of a railway from Krasnovodsk to Khiva or in the alternative plan for turning the Oxus into its old channel and so obtaining a water way from the Caspian to the heart of Central Asia. But he omitted to mention what seems to be the proposal most seriously entertained by Russia, namely, the construction of a railway from the river Embs, at the north-east corner of the Caspian, across the Khirghese steppe to Kungrad on the Oxus, a town where the river becomes navigable, for M. Vambery made a voyage down the Oxus from Khiva to Kungrad. With Khiva in their power, the Russians would by means of their line have the shortest way of communication open from Astrakhan to Samarcand; and the indirect commercial value of Khiva would thus be proved to demonstration. It is strange to see the Russians so bold and alert in attempting new enterprises, while Englishmen, who used to boast of being the pioneers of trade and empire all over the world, are content to sit still and look wise and tell one another all sorts of fabulous old wives' tales about the terrible fate that is sure to befall any European who dares to enter the charmed region of Central Asia. Notwithstanding all the efforts that have lately been made to break the spell of inactivity which has paralyzed the energies of the English people, it is manifest from the tone of a leading article in to-day's *Times* that the public mind in England still fails to realize what it is we have to do in Central Asia. The text of the leader is the death of Dr. Brydon, the "sole survivor" of General Elphinstone's Cabul garrison. The *Times* thinks it "worth while, at a conjuncture like the present, when Central Asia politics are once more debated, to revive the memory of that Afghan war and the dreadful retreat from Cabul." It fulfils this task in the most approved sensational style. "A British regiment, the 44th," we are told, "disappeared entire," as if the force had not contained a number of other British Regiments, which were merely taken captive; and "ultimately one single Englishman reached Jellalabad. Such was the end of the expedition to Afghanistan." Not quite the end, as even the *Times* might remember, considering that it is not six months since it published a glowing eulogy of the military exploits of Field Marshal Pollock. The *Times* conceives there was "not much occasion for the apprehensions entertained in 1838 regarding the progress of Russia in the East." But the intrigues of Russian Envoys at Teheran and Cabul are matters of history; and it should not be forgotten that, in spite of the disaster which befell our arms in 1841, and which was signally retrieved the next year, our Central Asian policy of those days was successful. The Shah of Persia sullenly relinquished the siege of Herat, and all the plans of Russia for extending her authority as far as the Hindoo Koosh and the Persian Gulf were foiled. Since 1838 the great Northern Power has been forced to advance more carefully and in another direction. Now, however, once more she threatens the independence of Persia and Afghanistan, and she will gain her end if we continue to be terrified by the shadow of the past. It was a bold thing in 1838 to send a British force into Afghanistan, when Scinde and the Punjab were still independent; but such an expedition would present few difficulties now to such an army as we could assemble at Peshawur.

The weather is bright and genial, and for the first time, I believe, for the last seven months, the sun has shone brilliantly for several days together. There is every prospect, therefore, of a fine day to-morrow for the Epsom race, which now gives so many thousands of Londoners an excuse for getting out of town for one day in spring; and, though odds of 2 and even 3 to 1 have been laid on Cambridge, good judges maintain that the race this year ought to be an exceedingly close one. J. M. M.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 28TH MARCH.

THE facts connected with the great Bank forgeries are now so far brought to light that no mystery is left, and we find ourselves simply confronted with a crime of the old, vulgar, familiar type. The four conspirators are known; three of them are in custody, and much of the plunder they secured by the discount of the fraudulent paper is now in the hands of the authorities. The telegraphic despatches will have informed you long ere this that one of the leading confederates, Macdonnell, was arrested in New York on Friday last, that Warren, *alias* Horton, *alias* Bidwell, was arrested in Havannah on Saturday, and that although no Extradition Treaty exists with Spain, the Spanish Government very handsomely gave the man up when applied to. In fact both the United States and the Spanish authorities have behaved very well throughout the whole transaction. I need not recapitulate what you must have heard from other sources. I will rather string together one or two facts which you may not find in any of the journals reaching you from this side. First of all, the impunity with which so daring a swindle was perpetrated becomes all the more singular when we learn that before the men had even commenced operations a warning of their intention to attempt some sort of *coup* was sent over here to our police authorities by the police of New York, where the Bidwells and Macdonnell were well known. The last named was a sort of retainer of Morrissey, the well known prize fighter and victor of Heenan, and, it is assumed, helped Morrissey when the latter established his well known gambling hells at Saratoga and elsewhere. Morrissey made a large fortune and entered Congress as a Democrat; he had always belonged to that party and was one of the daring, unscrupulous election agents by whose help the Democrats used to retain absolute command of several wards in New York. Morrissey, however, never descended to crime; there he and Macdonnell parted company. Austin Bidwell, again, had been "in trouble" before, and the American police knew him well enough. This, however, was not the only slip made by our police. They did not prevent the perpetration of the crimes although armed with the necessary knowledge beforehand; they neglected information given to them here, such as that I named in a previous letter, in connection with the Parkins and Gotto incident; and they utterly ignored the obvious clues which the blunders of the confederates themselves supplied. The arrest of Bidwell at Havannah, one of the neatest things ever accomplished, was not due to the initiative of our detectives, or to the skill of the Bank solicitors, but solely to the shrewdness of one of the youngest directors of the Bank—a man gifted with native common sense, but not otherwise qualified for the business of criminal hunting. The thing came about in this way. After the conspirators had taken alarm and fled, telegrams came to the lodgings of one of them, apparently in answer to communications despatched on the first alarm. The telegrams were of course given up by the landlady of the house to the police and thus found their way to the Bank. The first was to the effect that the sender did not know a certain individual's address, but did not think he had gone to Havannah. The second was a positive announcement that he had *not* gone to Havannah. When the police read these they stupidly thought that the language put it beyond all doubt that the confederate spoken of—which member, they could only surmise, for the name was fictitious—had not gone to Havannah, and that consequently they need not look there at all events. But the shrewd young director drew exactly the contrary inference. He argued that the fact of these telegrams having been sent proved the importance of the man to whose movements they referred, and further, that he had at one time intended going to Havannah; hence that nothing was more likely than that the original intention had been carried out when danger came. By the director's advice a telegram was at once sent to Havannah: it arrived three days before the French packet from Havre, and from that packet landed Austin Bidwell, *alias* Warren, *alias* Horton, the arch conspirator and forger. This is the real history of the capture. It shows how useless mere officialism is when it has got accustomed to move in certain grooves.

The forgers, after they left London, took great pains to secure good legal advice in case after all they should not escape from the toils of the pursuer. An eminent criminal solicitor here who has got a wide reputation for the skill, tenacity and experience which he brings to bear whether he is engaged on the side of law and virtue, or for the defence of vice, told me that immediately the fellows had bolted he received a letter from one of them, dated Dover, enclosing a draft for £300 as a retaining fee. The draft was in a feigned name but the writer stated that the signature had been duly verified—a business-like detail which one would hardly have expected in a fugitive felon. The solicitor felt somewhat uncomfortable at receiving such a communication, but to keep himself safe, at once handed over the draft and enclosures to the counsel on the opposite side. A day or two afterwards he had a second communication, apparently from another member of the gang, asking that he would consider himself retained for professional purposes, apologising for inability, under the circumstances, to send money, but stating that instead he enclosed a diamond which would be found worth some hundreds of pounds. This last incident might have figured in *Pelham* or *Paul Clifford*, but it is literal fact. I need scarcely say that the solicitor followed the same course as in the first named instance, and did not even open the packet which was supposed to contain the jewel.

Since my last we have been inundated with a flood of new schemes, which, along with a simultaneous pressure for discount and some heavy withdrawals of gold from the Bank, led the directors to raise the official minimum on Wednesday from 3½ per cent. to 4 per cent. It is just two months since the rate was lowered from 4 to 3½, and during the interval speculation has been fostered both here and abroad, the fallacious appearance of ease in money having had its usual effect. I condemned the conduct of the directors in then reducing their terms, when nobody expected or wanted it, and I condemn them still. Four per cent. is a rate quite low enough for any business, and too low, it may almost be said, for the good of trade, since it must tend to stimulate speculation. To go lower is to proclaim to all the world that money is unprecedentedly abundant, and not threatened immediately with any unusual claims. But money was *not* abundant in that degree, nor was it free from the risk of unusual demands. These were threatening from all quarters, and they came in in due course. To make matters worse, they have come just when our spring trade demands are beginning to get active, and thus the pressure is double. The Bank of England directors were found last week to have the spell of inactivity which has paralyzed the energies of the English people, it is manifest from the tone of a leading article in to-day's *Times* that the public mind in England still fails to realize what it is we have to do in Central Asia. The text of the leader is the death of Dr. Brydon, the "sole survivor" of General Elphinstone's Cabul garrison. The *Times* thinks it "worth while, at a conjuncture like the present, when Central Asia politics are once more debated, to revive the memory of that Afghan war and the dreadful retreat from Cabul." It fulfils this task in the most approved sensational style. "A British regiment, the 44th," we are told, "disappeared entire," as if the force had not contained a number of other British Regiments, which were merely taken captive; and "ultimately one single Englishman reached Jellalabad. Such was the end of the expedition to Afghanistan." Not quite the end, as even the *Times* might remember, considering that it is not six months since it published a glowing eulogy of the military exploits of Field Marshal Pollock. The *Times* conceives there was "not much occasion for the apprehensions entertained in 1838 regarding the progress of Russia in the East." But the intrigues of Russian Envoys at Teheran and Cabul are matters of history; and it should not be forgotten that, in spite of the disaster which befell our arms in 1841, and which was signally retrieved the next year, our Central Asian policy of those days was successful. The Shah of Persia sullenly relinquished the siege of Herat, and all the plans of Russia for extending her authority as far as the Hindoo Koosh and the Persian Gulf were foiled. Since 1838 the great Northern Power has been forced to advance more carefully and in another direction. Now, however, once more she threatens the independence of Persia and Afghanistan, and she will gain her end if we continue to be terrified by the shadow of the past. It was a bold thing in 1838 to send a British force into Afghanistan, when Scinde and the Punjab were still independent; but such an expedition would present few difficulties now to such an army as we could assemble at Peshawur.

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BOMBAY.

PRESSURE on our space compels us to hold over some interesting letters to the editor.

THE EXHIBITION.—3,520 people visited the Exhibition yesterday.

MUNICIPAL FINES.—Mr. Nana Morojee disposed on Thursday of a few municipal cases, and the fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 30.

POLICE FINES.—During last month nearly Rs. 3,000 were recovered on account of the Police and Municipal fines inflicted by the several Magistrates of Police.

CHOLERA.—Two cases of cholera were reported to have occurred at Moody Bay on Thursday. The patients were sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital for treatment.

ACCIDENT.—A Parsee carpenter named Hormusjee Nowrojee, employed in H. M.'s Dockyard, accidentally fell into the dock on Thursday. He was seriously hurt and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THE PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.—Mr. C. M. Manockjee, barrister-at-law, has been appointed acting Clerk of the Court during the absence of Mr. F. R. Viccajee, who proceeds to England on leave.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—During March last, Mr. Spencer, Second Judge of the Small Causes Court, disposed of 590 cases. In 540 of the cases verdict was given for plaintiffs, in 25 for defendants, and non-suits were entered in 25 of the cases.

INSOLVENCY OF TWO HINDOO MERCHANTS AT NOWSAREE.—We learn that there was a sensation in the market at Nowsaree last week, on account of the failure of two Hindoo merchants of that place, whose liabilities amount to about Rs. 40,000.

ACTION ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.—At the Small Causes Court yesterday, before Judge O'Leary, Jeewajee Ramjee obtained a verdict against Purshotum Junardhun for Rs. 880, being the amount due on a promissory note, dated 19th November 1872. Mr. Vishnu, pleader, appeared on behalf of the plaintiff.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening :—

March	Spanish	
Polka	Flora	Strauss
Overture	Marco Spada	Auber
Valse	Triumphant	Brito
Selection	Orphée aux Enfers	Godfrey
Galop	Spring Field	Briggs

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A GAMBLER SENT TO JAIL.—Gopal Pragjee, Narayen Tejaji, and five others were yesterday placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Nana Morojee, and the first two were charged with keeping a common gaming-house at Funnuswadee and the rest with being found gaming therein with dice and money. The prisoners were convicted. The second prisoner was sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment; the rest were fined fifteen rupees each, with the alternative of a month's rigorous imprisonment.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.—We are glad to notice that marked success has attended the last four performances of the talented amateurs of the Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club. That native play-goers have learnt to appreciate what is good, and to give their support to such entertainments, is very satisfactory. Pieces like the "Indue-Sabha," when represented with effect, as it has been done by the abovementioned Club, are sure to repay the money and trouble bestowed thereon. We trust there will be an encouraging house this evening, when the piece is to be repeated.

A ROW AT LANOWLEE.—We are sorry to hear from Lanowlee that at a ball given there on Monday night there was a great row in which one man was very seriously injured.—*Deccan Herald.*

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE FRENCH MAN-OF-WAR, DUCOUVEDIC, Captain Loyer, sailed on the 17th instant for Goa.

H. M.'s GUN-BOAT NIMBLE, 570 tons, Captain R. H. Harrington, and H. M.'s Wolverene, 1,703 tons, Captain H. R. Wartislaw, sailed yesterday for Trincomalie.

THE BARQUE DAVID ANDERSON, 255 tons, Captain F. Nance, arrived in harbour yesterday from Chittagong with a cargo of 5,200 bags rice. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Framjee, Sands, & Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s *s.s.* KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain R. Henderson, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Surgeon J. W. Evans and two servants, Lieutenant G. C. Wilmer and servant, Captain and Mrs. Mignon, child, and four servants, and thirty-two deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s *s.s.* MASSILIA, 1,033 tons, Captain C. Anderson, which arrived in harbour yesterday from England with the English Mail, brought the following cargo :—434 packages merchandise, 89 packages unknown, 2 tins tobacco, 3 packages valuables, 254 packages marine stores, 3 packages cabin fittings, 1 tortoise shell, 4 packages wine, 5 boxes specie, 1 box rupees and notes, and 100 packages ivory.

THE BRITISH STEAMER MAHRATTA, 749 tons, from Chandbally, reports having picked up the crew of the Dunkeld, together with Mr. Hand, the acting master pilot. The wreck is between the Upper and Centre Saugor Sand Buoys, bearing S. ℰ. by E. of the Lower Gaspar Light. She passed the Sestos, tug steamer, in tow of a Suez Canal steamer, inward bound, at the Central Eastern Gaspar Buoy, and two other vessels, outward bound, in Saugor Roads.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE BRITISH STEAMER VALASIN, Captain Willcox, 1,850 tons, from London, 16th February and Madras, 8th April, reports having left fifteen officers at the Cruisers' Station. At daylight of the 12th instant, she passed a ship ashore on Saugor Sand, bearing about S. 49° East from the Lower Gaspar Light Vessel. At 7 A.M. (same date) she took the Sestos, tug steamer, in tow, and towed her into Saugor. She signalled one of Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.'s steamers about a ship being ashore and the reply received was—"Crew all saved."—*Indian Daily News.*

THE *s.s.* ARABIA (Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co.'s), Captain G. Caboara, arrived in harbour yesterday at noon. She left Genoa on the 24th March, calling at Leghorn, Naples, Port Said, Suez and Aden. The Arabia brought a general cargo and a Post Office mail from Aden, and the following passengers :—

From Genoa.—Mr. Charles Dumayne, Mr. Moriarty, Mr. Walcott and two companions, Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Mr. Bero and son, Mr. Pottinger, Mr. Lock, Mr. Macdougall.
From Leghorn.—Mr. and Mrs. Blackmore.
From Suez.—Mr. and Mrs. Grunebert.
From Aden.—Mrs. Mullins, child, and servant.

THE *s.s.* YEDDO, Captain Owen, will sail to-day for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with the following passengers :—Mr. Robinson's three children and European nurse, Mrs. Murray and five children, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart and four children, Mrs. Bellamy, four children, and ayah, Mrs. Nicolas, two children, and European servant, Mr. Impey, Colonel F. S. Hewett, Captain M. Skinner, Captain H. Stewart, Mrs. Ferranti, Mr. A. Bennett, Mr. D. A. Greenlaw, Mr. F. H. Loudon, Mr. F. Thompson, and Mr. Geo. Erskine. She carries the following cargo :—8,750 bales cotton, 708 bales wool, 450 cwts galls, 271½ cwts hemp, 334½ cwts coir yarn, and 30 cwts beddas.

HIGH COURT.—19TH APRIL.

[Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

Special Case from the Small Causes Court.

1747-72—Rimington, Hore and Langley—John Graham and others v Hill, master of the *s.s.* St. Olaf—Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

APPEALS FOR HEARING.

1048-68—C. Tyabjee—Bapoojee Dinshaw v Dinbai—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
435-72—Prescot and Winter—Ardaseer Dossabhoy v James Flynn—Dallas and Lynch.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

193-72—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Vandravun Vizlall v Raghoonath Soonderjee and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey
301-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Purshotum Mooreejee v Khimjee Purshotum and another—Janardhun.
755-71—Jefferson and Payne—Indursey Mohunsey v Shrecrustna Narayen—K. Morojee.
388-71—C. Tyabjee—Hajee Ebrahim Noor v. Shaik Chand Noor, &c., and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
393-71—Dallas and Lynch—Chunappa Rewappa A. v. Devindra Appa Andappa—No appearance.
436-72—Jefferson and Payne—Shaik Mahomed Abdool v Naraichund Oodheychund.—Manshi.
155-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdass—Rustomjee Pestonjee v Purshotum Mumnohundass—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
161-72—Mody—Khyranboo v Moolla Mahomed bin, &c.—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.]

LONG CAUSES.

474-72—Dr. Dallas—Lalldas Govurdhundas v Jugonnath Gooroobuxdas—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
231-73—Shapurjee—Tricumdas Madhowjee v Virjee Jairam—Shamrao.
318-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Jesus Pauls Pereira v Culmet Mathew de Souza—Dr Dallas.
199-72—H. E. Hope—GanchceRnssoollssub v Ooka Jewan and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
342-72—Shapurjee—Pragjee Gapoochund and another v Rustomjee Byramjee and another—No appearance.
345-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Rahimoobhoy Hubibhoy v Peerbhoy Khimjee—No appearance.
357-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Vella Virjee v Gungaram Naroo—No appearance.
365-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Oomer Jaffer and others v Safoorabi and another—Jefferson and Payne.
381-72—D. S. Garud—Toolsidas Dewjee and another v Visram Wajjee—No appearance.
504-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Hakoobai, widow v Luckmidas Damjee and another—No appearance.
786-71—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass—Jugjeevun Gopall v. Bhowan Ramjee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
780-71—K. Morojl—Atramam Manick v Wittoba Pandoorang—Jefferson and Payne.
241-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Chandoo Ragoonathjee v. Bapoojee Narayensett and others—Mody, Judge, R. H. and L., and Leathes, Crawford and B.

"LONDON ASSURANCE."

A GOOD play spoiled is what we must say of the performance of "London Assurance" on Thursday night. Mr. Bennee apologised for the absence of one of the chief performers through illness, but as Mr. George's part was read—and read very well, too—this cannot excuse the slips, the omissions

THE CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION TO EXTORT MONEY.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST TWO OTHER PARSEES.

On Thursday, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, a partner in the firm of Messrs. King and Co., appeared before the Senior Magistrate in Chambers, and laid an information against Jamsetjee Pestonjee Dubash and Dosabhoy Dinshaw Dhuna Patel, whom he charged with criminal intimidation, &c.

Mr. Nanabhoy, on being sworn, said—I am a merchant and partner of the firm of Messrs. King and Co., also a Justice of the Peace. At 9 o'clock this morning three persons named Jehanghier Jamsetjee Burras, Dorabjee Dhunjeebhoy Rumwallah, and Hormusjee Manockjee Pochkhanawalla came to me at my house in Breach Candy. One of them, Hormusjee, told me that Ookerjee Fuckeerjee Mistry, against whom I laid an information yesterday, was a relative of his. I asked him what he wanted with me, and he said that Ookerjee was simply a tool in the hands of others in the matter to which my said information sworn yesterday relates, and that he was desirous of coming to me to explain. I then said, "Bring him, but I will not undertake to do anything in the matter until I have seen my solicitors." Ookerjee accordingly came with the three persons I have mentioned, namely, Jehanghier, Dorabjee, and Hormusjee at about 12 o'clock to-day, and he then told me, in the presence of the said three persons, and also in the presence of Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, Manockjee Furdoonjee Patell, and Nusserwanjee Dorabjee, that the allegations made in the letter referred to in my said information, sworn yesterday, were communicated to him as facts by Dosabhoy Dinshaw Dhuna Patel on Monday evening last, and the same were communicated by him, the said Ookerjee, to one Jamsetjee Pestonjee Dubash, who told him that this would be a good opportunity to obtain some money from me, and Jamsetjee accordingly asked Ookerjee to write the letter referred to in my said information, which was accordingly done, and the said Jamsetjee put his initials to the said letter. I charge the said Jamsetjee Pestonjee Dubash under section 385 with extortion, and under sections 506 and 507 with criminal intimidation, and also with criminal intimidation by anonymous communication, and I also charge the said Dosabhoy Dinshaw Dhuna Patel under section 500 with defamation of character, and I pray that they may be dealt with according to law, and that warrants may issue for their apprehension.

The magistrate granted warrants as prayed for. The accused were arrested and placed before the magistrate yesterday, and were identified by the informant as the persons alluded to in the foregoing information. Mr. Craigie (Craigie, Lynch and Owen) appeared on behalf of the prosecution; Mr. A. E. Peile appeared on behalf of the second prisoner. On the application of Mr. Peile, the prisoners were admitted to bail.

FATAL RIOT AT KULLADGHEE DURING THE DUSSERAH HOLIDAY.

MURDER OF A HINDOO.

At a sitting of the High Court, Appellate Side, on Wednesday, the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill disposed of the case of the Queen v. Gudgappa bin Adrashappa and four others. At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Kulladghee before C. F. H. Shaw, Esq., Session Judge, the accused were charged under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code with murder in having caused the death of one Sukharam Parsa by stabbing him with a cutting instrument. The accused were also charged with rioting in having gone to the house of one Venkapa and assaulted him. From the Sessions Judge's finding it appears that on the evening of the last Dusserah Holiday, Adrashapa, the Desai of Komur, as usual at that festival, passed with a retinue through the village, in order to perform the worship of the sami; and that as he passed the shop of Venkapa, that soucar omitted to offer the customary marks of respect by rising and bowing. No sooner was the ceremony of sami worship finished, and the procession returned to the Wara, than the Desai is said to have sent a party of his followers, headed by his two sons, the first and second prisoners, and the other prisoners, to bring the ill-mannered soucar before him. On the party presenting themselves at the soucar's shop, the latter refused to accompany them, on which the prisoner Buswantrao abused him and ordered two of the prisoners to drag him. They tried to ascend the verandah, but were pushed back by Venkapa, on which the prisoner Buswantrao struck Venkapa on the head with a stick. Venkapa shouted for help. Hearing his cries his sister's grandson, Sukharam, came, and asked why they were beating his uncle, on which two of the prisoners, the sons of the Desai, abused Sukharam, and as he was getting upon the verandah, one foot being on the step, the second and third prisoners seized his arms, and the fourth put his hand on the back of Sukharam's neck, and dragged him off. Just then the first prisoner stabbed Sukharam on his right side with a dagger or some sharp cutting instrument. Sukharam fell exclaiming, "I am killed," and the rioters at once fled. Sukharam died shortly afterwards.

The prisoners were convicted, and the first was sentenced to death and to pay a fine of Rs. 500, and the four others to transportation for life and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 each. The High Court, on a review of the proceedings, commuted the sentence passed upon the first prisoner to one of transportation for life and remitted the fine of Rs. 500. In respect to the other four prisoners the Court quashed the conviction of murder against them, and confirmed the conviction of rioting, and directed that they be each rigorously imprisoned for two years, and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 each.

AN APPLICATION AGAINST Mrs. ANNE PENNELL.

At the High Court on Thursday, before Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Pigot (instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley) moved in the suit of Caroline Stevens and others v. Anne Pennell for the removal of the latter as testamentary guardian appointed under the will of Henry Stevens deceased. Mr. Pigot moved on the following affidavit:—

I, Eliza Mequita, formerly Eliza Stevens of Bombay, Indo-Briton, residing at Matharpacady, outside the Fort, make oath and say as follow:—

1. Henry Stevens, my former husband, died on or about the 13th day of February 1863, having previously to his death made his will dated 8th February 1863, and thereby appointed Eliza Phillips and Anne Pennell, his sisters, executrixes of his will, and guardians of his children. Probate of the said will was granted to the executrixes thereof out of this Honourable Court on the 21th June 1868.

2. The said Henry Stevens left him surviving me this deponent, his widow, and three daughters, viz., Rose Mary, his daughter by a former marriage and then aged 12 years or thereabouts, and Caroline and Anne, his daughters by me, this deponent, and these aged respectively 6 and 3 years or thereabouts.

3. The said Henry Stevens by his said will, after sundry desires and requests therein contained, gave all the residue of his real and personal property unto the said Eliza Phillips and Anne Pennell, their executors and administrators upon trust after conversion thereof into money and payment thereout of the testator's funeral and testamentary expenses to invest the same as therein mentioned, and to stand possessed of the trust, premises, and the income thereof upon trust of the testator's three daughters, Rose Mary, Caroline, and Anne, or such of them as should attain 21 or marry, in equal shares, and the said trust premises should be held by his trustees upon trust during the life of each such daughter to pay the interest of her share into her proper hands, and after the death of each such daughter upon trust for the child or children of each such daughter, and upon further trust as in the said will mentioned. The said will contained the usual clauses enabling the trustees to apply the moneys to which any child for the time being should be presumptive entitled towards the maintenance and education of such child.

4. The said Eliza Phillips died on or about the 7th March 1869, and by her will, bearing date 11th January 1869, and proved in this Honorable Court on the 21st May 1869 by the executrix and executor thereof the said Eliza Phillips, appointed the said Anne Pennell and one Pestonjee Dinshaw, lately a solicitor of this Honourable Court, executrix and executor of her said will.

5. The said Eliza Phillips by her will directed the said executrix and executor to have ornaments made of the value of Rs. 1,000 and to present the same in her name to each of her (the said testatrix's) nieces, Anne Stevens and Caroline Stevens, on the day of their marriage.

6. The said Anne Pennell has never filed any inventory or account of her administration of the estate of the said Henry Stevens, nor has she or has the said Pestonjee Dinshaw filed any inventory or account of the administration of the estate of the said Eliza Phillips.

7. In the month of October 1872 the said Rose Mary DeGa, late Stevens, and Nicholas DeGa, her husband, instituted in this Honourable Court a suit No. 543 of 1872 against the said Anne Pennell and the said Pestonjee Dinshaw, and the said Caroline and Anne Stevens, praying, amongst other things, that the trusts of the wills of the said Henry Stevens and Eliza Phillips might be carried into execution under the direction of this Honourable Court, and that the defendants might be restrained by the order and injunction of the said Court, from receiving, getting in, or dealing with (*inter alia*) the estates of the said Henry Stevens and Eliza Phillips or any part thereof, or in any manner intermeddling therewith, and that a receiver might be appointed of the said estates with the usual directions.

8. By an order of the said Court made in the said suit No. 543 of 1872, dated the 23rd of Dec. 1872, the said Nicholas DeGa was appointed receiver of (*inter alia*) the said estate of the said Henry Stevens and Eliza Phillips.

9. For brevity sake this deponent craves leave to refer to the proceedings in said suit No. 543 of 1872.

10. The said Caroline and Anne Stevens are now of the ages of 11 and 8 years, or thereabouts, respectively.

11. Prior to the institution of said last-mentioned suit, the said Caroline and Anne Stevens were being educated at the nuns' school at Parell, and resided there as boarders, but during their stay there the said Caroline and Anne Stevens were not provided by the said Anne Pennell with proper or sufficient clothing, and about the 27th October 1872 the said Anne Pennell, as such guardian as aforesaid, removed them from the said school.

12. I am informed and believe that on the 14th February last the said Pestonjee Dinshaw was convicted of abetting the commission of an offence punishable with death and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, and on the next day, the 15th February 1873, the said Anne Pennell, privately taking the said Caroline and Anne Stevens with her, went to Damaun, in the territories of the King of Portugal, where the process of this Court would not reach her.

13. On or about the 14th March 1873 this deponent had an interview with the said Anne Pennell at Damaun, when this deponent demanded her children, the said Caroline and Anne Stevens, but the said Anne Pennell refused to deliver them, on which occasion this deponent found the said Anne Pennell reduced to such circumstances as to use boxes for chairs, and pantee or codis for a light, and no cot to lie upon; and on or about the 15th March 1873, this deponent made an application to His Excellency the Governor of Damaun to deliver up the said children, Caroline and Anne, to this deponent.

14. His Excellency the Governor, on investigation of the matter, caused the said Caroline and Anne Stevens to be placed in safe custody and out of the control of the said Anne Pennell, until application could be made to this Honourable Court respecting the guardianship and custody of the said children; but since such last-mentioned date, information has been received that the said Caroline and Anne Stevens have been restored to the custody of the said Anne Pennell, the defendant, who is still at Damaun.

15. This deponent, during the last one year and half, has received repeated complaints from the nuns at Parell School with whom the said Caroline and Anne Stevens were boarders, that the said Anne Pennell has not regularly paid the boarding and lodging charges of the said Caroline and Anne, and that the said Caroline and Anne were not provided with necessary clothing, and there is still Rs. 200 due to the said nuns by the said Anne Pennell on account of boarding and lodging of the same Caroline and Anne Stevens.

16. The said Anne Pennell has in a written statement filed in the said Suit No. 543 of 1872 stated that the said Henry Stevens died, leaving no personal property of any value and involved in debt to a large amount.

17. This deponent cannot say whether or not this statement be true, but submits that if it be true it does not appear that there are any funds whatever in the hands of the said Anne Pennell for the support and maintenance of the children, Caroline and Anne Stevens.

18. I am informed, and verily believe, that the said Anne Pennell is herself in insolvent circumstances, and it is the fact that she has gone to reside in the territories of the King of Portugal with a view to avoid her creditors, who have attached such of her property as they could reach by process of law.

19. The said Anne Pennell is not a fit or proper person to be allowed to act as guardian of the said Caroline and Anne Stevens, and I say that the habits of life and example of the said Anne Pennell will be in the highest degree prejudicial and injurious to the said Caroline Stevens and Anne Stevens if they be allowed to remain in the custody of the said Anne Pennell. Since the injunction and appointment of a receiver, moreover, in the said Suit No. 543 of 1872, the said Anne Pennell's power to deal with any of the property comprised in the said wills of Henry Stevens and Eliza Phillip has ceased.

20. This deponent has perused the correspondence which has passed between Messrs Dallas and Lynch, solicitors for Anne Pennell, and Messrs Rimington, Hore, and Langley, solicitors for this deponent, copies whereof are hereto annexed and marked A, B, C, D, E, F, G respectively, and I say that I am ready and willing to take charge of, clothe, and educate the said Caroline and Anne Stevens.

The plaint was accepted on the 4th April, and the deponent was one of the plaintiffs. Mr. Pigot applied either for a rule *nisi* for her removal or for directions as to the custody of the children.

Mr Pigot also read an affidavit of Mr Mesquita, the applicant's husband, which stated that he agreed to his wife having the custody of the children.

Mr. Justice Bayley said that, under the 404th rule of the old Procedure, the applicant must previously have obtained leave from a judge to file a bill, and it must be accompanied by the usual affidavit, that the mother and next friend had no interest adverse to that of the infants.

The matter was allowed to stand over until the applicants had obtained leave from the Judge in Chambers to file a fresh plaint, in order that the terms of the 404th rule should be complied with.

Later in the day, the amendment having been made, Mr. Pigot renewed his application, and his Lordship granted a rule *nisi* in the terms of the second prayer of the plaint. That in the meantime, and until the hearing of the suit, the applicant, Eliza Mequita, be directed to have the custody and care of the two children, Caroline and Anne Stevens, under the directions of the Court.

SPORTING.

NOTICE.

THE GREAT NORTHERN INDIA DERBY SWEEP,—1873.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
LIEUT.-COLONEL G. DALRYMPLE HAY, B.S.C.
C. E. HERBERT, Esq.
B. E. DOMVILE, Esq., R. H. A.

Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each, cash.

Five per cent. will be deducted (for the benefit of the Murree Racket Court Building Fund, and the "Peshawur Vale" Hunt and Race Funds).

Rs. 500 (five hundred) will be divided amongst those who draw "starters."

After deducting all expenses the residue will be divided:—

The winner to take two-thirds.
The second horse to take one-quarter.
The third horse to take one-twelfth.

To close on Wednesday, the 21st May, and drawing to take place the same day at the Murree Club.

Applications and remittances to be made to

THE SECRETARY,
Murree Club, Murree.

INDIAN ITEMS.

ALARMING ACCIDENT IN MADRAS.—Mrs. R. S. Ellis had a somewhat serious accident the other day, but it was not of the nature reported by a contemporary. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis were travelling in a trolly over the unopened part of the line between Coimbatore and Mettapolium. The shawl Mrs. Ellis wore at the time was hanging over the side of the little waggon, when it became entangled with one of the wheels, and dragged her out. Fortunately the lady's maid who accompanied the party managed to unfasten the shawl at the neck, or the consequences might have been very serious. As it was, the lady was so much hurt that medical aid had to be summoned from Madras by telegraph. It was feared that a leg had been broken, but it was found that the injuries were not more than severe sprains, from which we trust Mrs. Ellis will soon recover.—*Madras Times.*

DEPARTURE OF THE VICEROY TO SIMLA.—The Viceroy left Calcutta yesterday (Monday) for Simla at half past 5 P.M., accompanied by the Hon'ble Miss Baring and staff. Half an hour before, a deputation of the native community representing all classes had waited on His Excellency at Government House to take leave of him. Rajah Romanath Tagore on behalf of the deputation, addressed a few words to His Excellency expressive of the gratitude of the native community for the beneficial influence of His Excellency's rule and wishing him God-speed. A slight allusion was made by the Rajah to taxation, but His Excellency did not seem to like it much. The Viceroy thanked the deputation, and said in reply that until the year was over he could not say definitely how far he would be able to follow his present financial policy as regards taxation. His Excellency then warmly shook hands with most of the members of the deputation, and showed every courtesy to them. He left Government House amid the hearty good wishes of all.—*Indian Mirror.*

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, March 23.)

THE business in the House of Lords during the past week has been of an unimportant character.

The Budget is to be submitted to the Commons on April 7, after which it is expected the House will adjourn over the Easter recess. It is not intended to make any provision for the payment of the Alabama indemnity out of current revenue. In reply to a question by Lord C. Cecil, Mr. Grant Duff has stated that the Snider rifles are to be adopted by the British troops in India, while the Enfields are to be distributed amongst the native troops. In reply to a question by Mr. Hughes, as to when further consideration would be given by the Indian Secretary to the claims of the troops entitled to the Banda and Kirwee prize-money for interest on certain rupees captured by General Whitlock's force, and for indemnification consequent on losses incurred by forcing such prize to auction at a cost of £6,000 commission, Mr. Grant Duff stated that the Secretary for India saw no reason for reopening the question. In reply to an inquiry by Lord Elcho concerning the sums now available for distribution on account of the above booty, and to the amount thereof, and when it would be payable, and further as to the amount of treasure captured in the Ladies' Palace at Lucknow, and what became of it, Mr. Grant Duff said that no money was at present available for distribution on account of the Banda and Kirwee booty, but that a small sum would probably be paid over. The amount of the treasure found in the Ladies' Palace at Lucknow was £14,000, but, as it was found after the cessation of hostilities, was, properly speaking, treasure trove, but the Government had given a portion to the persons who found it. The Burials Bill has passed the second reading in the Commons by 230 votes. It will probably be rejected by the Lords, as the Opposition have made it a party question.

Lord Elcho has given notice that he will, as soon as possible, call the attention of the House of Commons to the Indian bonus compensation question.

Carlist disturbances and attacks on railway trains still continue in Spain. It is reported that Don Carlos has abdicated in favour of his son, under the regency of his mother, Don Alphonso.

News of terrible atrocities committed by the Spaniards against the insurgents in Cuba have been received, in which neither women nor children were spared.

Her Majesty is in the enjoyment of good health, and is expected to leave Windsor next week for London on a short visit.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has terminated his visit to Lord Fitzhardinge at Berkeley Castle. It is expected that the Prince will be the guest of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, at Wynnstay, in August.

Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, died on March 26.

The Duke of Grafton is seriously ill, and Sir Richard Airey is also in a very critical state.

The title of Sir Shafto Adair on his elevation to the peerage will be Lord Waveney.

A committee has been formed for the purpose of erecting a monument to the late Charles Knight.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have allowed the appeal of Ram Chunder Dutt *v.* Juggesh Chunder Dutt, with costs, and have dismissed the papeals with costs of Bodh Sing Doodharia *v.* Guneschunder Sen and Jagendro Chunder Ghose *v.* Nawab S. N. Ally Khan.

Mr. Harrison, the Comptroller-General of Accounts of Bengal, Colonel Jones, and Colonel Crommelin, together with Sir Charles Wingfield, have been under examination by the Select Committee on Indian Finance this week.

A great meeting, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury, has been held at Exeter Hall, to support Mr. Plimsoll in his resolution to institute inquiries into the seaworthiness of all ships before going to sea.

The Bank rate has been increased from 3½ to 4 per cent.

Warren, *alias* Austin Bidwell, *alias* Horton, supposed to be the principal confederate in the great bank forgeries, has been arrested in Havannah. A question has arisen whether the American Government will deliver up Macdonnell, and Warren has appealed to the same authorities for protection against Spain giving him up. A large portion of the proceeds of the forgeries has been recovered.

The directors of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China will recommend at their next meeting on April 16 a dividend of 2½ per cent. for the past six months.

A dividend of 5 per cent. has been declared by the directors of the Agra Bank.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—John W. Templer, Esq., late B.C.S.; G. G. Brown, Ben. Ret.; Lt.-Col. H. C. Sandys, Ben. Ret.; Surg.-Major W. Brydon, C.B., Ben. Ret.; Surg. S. A. G. Young, Mad. Ret; Capt. W. H. Cockell, Mad. Ret.; the Countess of Buckinghamshire; General Sir R. Church, C.B.; H. Dorling, Esq., of Epsom; Lady Audrey Ridsdale; Archdeacon Sandford; Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador; Professor Partridge, F.R.S.; Dr. Ormerod, F.R.S.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ENGLISH PAPERS.

(*Asiatic*, March 28.)

MR. REED, late Chief Navy Constructor, is to contest the seat for the Pembroke boroughs, now held by Mr. Meyrick.

A proposal has been made, and widely entertained, to erect a monument to the late Mr. Charles Knight, at Windsor, the place of his birth and of his burial.

Subscriptions are being raised in Dorsetshire for the relief of labourers who emigrated to Brazil, and from some of whom harrowing letters as to their misery and destitution have been received.

Emigration is to be systematised at last. At any rate the National Agricultural Union, at Leamington, has resolved to petition the various Colonial Governments for free passes to agricultural labourers desirous of emigrating; the main object of this appeal being to prevent persons in their condition from seeking countries where they would be strange to the established customs, language, and religion.

The purchase of railways by the State is beginning to loom large in the distance. At a meeting of the Statistical Society, Mr. R. B. Martin read a paper on this subject to an influential and appreciative audience. £600,000,000 would suffice, and the lecturer showed what the nation would gain by such an investment. The first and great advantage would be the adoption of a system analogous to that of the Post Office; one payment, either for passengers or goods, would carry to any other station in the kingdom, whether on the same line or not. In a military point of view, it would add greatly to the internal safety of the country if the whole of the railways were in the hands of a central power. Another advantage would be the reduction of rates and fares that might be made by the State working the railways at little more than cost price. Perhaps some day we may have Utopia.

High prices of food as well as fuel have rendered all questions relative to the vital economy of daily life deeply interesting. Touching coals, we notice that in London alone during the present year there has been a diminution of 52,204 tons in the supplies of coal received coastwise, and 45,222 tons in those by railway and canals, making a gross total of 97,426 tons. There has, however, been a diminution of 20,191 tons in the exports this year, making the net decrease on the trade in the London districts 77,235 tons. So far so good. Meanwhile we have it stated on practical authority that coals can be produced at the pit's mouth for a trifle over 6s. per ton, and this when they fetched in London £2 10s.

It would certainly seem that fresh troubles are brewing in the Principalities. We hear that Servia is still refusing to pay tribute until after the surrender of Zwornik; the Porte has therefore ordered troops to be concentrated, and some forts to be armed and provisioned in Bosnia and Herzegovina. France is supposed to be favourable to Servia, while Russia, for the present, sides with the Porte. Here is a promising political complication.

(*Pall Mall Budget*, March 28.)

PARTICULARS of the approaching visit of the Shah to Europe are given in a telegram from Teheran. On his departure from Teheran the Shah will be accompanied by the Russian Minister as far as Engeli. There the Russian fleet will be assembled to salute his Majesty on his arrival, and he will be met by Prince Menschikoff, the aide-de-camp of the Czar. From Engeli the Shah proceeds to Astrakan, remaining there for two days, thence going on to Moscow, where his Majesty stays three days, and from there to St. Petersburg. At St. Petersburg the Shah is to remain twelve days, but will not there meet the Emperor of Germany, as announced, and he will proceed to Berlin at the commencement of June. From Berlin his Majesty travels to Brussels, and thence to London. The arrangements for the visits to Paris, Vienna and Rome are not yet fixed.

News has reached Holland from Java, that famine prevails in some of the Dutch colonies, owing to the failure of the rice crop.

It is announced from St. Petersburg that the measures for the equipment of the Khiva expedition are completed in the military district of the Caucasus, Orenburg, and Turkestan. The advance of the column will be a concentrated one from the banks of the Caspian Sea, from Emba Fort, and the mouth of the Sir-Daria. The Orenburg column has already arrived at Fort Emba. The Tashkend column has been sent north towards the mouth of the Sir-Daria, whence it is to march south-west. It commenced its march on the 15th inst. There is no news from the column alleged to be forming on the Caspian. A Berlin telegram to the *Daily News* says that the detachments were to rendezvous about the middle of March. The despatch adds:—It is reported that the Khan is actively fortifying the city of Khiva, and that sixty cannon of an old pattern are already mounted upon the ramparts. The Russian Government has ordered a concise history of Central Asia to be published in the various dialects of Turkestan. The *Golos* has published an article in which it declares that the complete subjection of Khiva to Russian sway is the only possible issue of the expedition which can result in a lasting peace.

A St. Petersburg telegram of the 23rd inst. says:—An attempt has been made by Khivan emissaries to incite the Kirghese in the peninsula of Buzatchi to revolt. They asked the latter to pay tribute to the Khan of Khiva and to refuse to supply to Russians with camels and horses. The majority of the Kirghese, however, have remained loyal to Russia, and continue to ask for Russian protection. On the appearance of a Russian corps the agitation subsided.

Lord Enfield stated in the House of Commons on Friday, in reply to a question, that no newspaper correspondents, either English or foreign, would be permitted to accompany the Khiva Expedition. The *Army and Navy Gazette* states that when Count Schouvaloff was in London his experience was that the vehemence of the English press on the attitude of Russia in Central Asia had caused at St. Petersburg, and declared that there was nothing Russia desired better than that the truth with respect to the operations which were about to be undertaken should be fully ascertained, and offered every facility to Mr. Russell to see for himself what the Russians were going to do. At that time it was understood that expeditionary columns would not start for Khiva till the month of May, and no instant action seemed necessary. Nevertheless, not long after the departure of Count Schouvaloff, an application was made to his Excellency by Mr. Russell, for permission to join the Khiva Expedition. Count Schouvaloff replied by telegram that "in consequence of Mr. Russell's tardy decision, obstacles had arisen the nature of which would be explained to him in detail." The explanation was to the effect that the expedition had started sooner than was anticipated, and that, as the columns were very small, and were each what is called in a military sense "flying," it would be impossible for Mr. Russell to come up with them, as they were already on their way, and would be far in the steppes before he could join them. On the other hand, a Berlin telegram states that on Wednesday last "the Emperor of Germany gave a farewell audience to Lieutenant Stumm, of the 8th Regiment of Hussars, who has obtained leave of absence to accompany the Russian expedition to Khiva. He will go to St. Petersburg previous to joining the expedition.

Archbishop Manning presided on Monday night at a meeting held in Exeter Hall, to set on foot a Roman Catholic temperance movement similar to that commenced some weeks ago in the Established Church. The Archbishop was supported by a great number of the priests of his Church, and the hall was filled mainly with Irish and the labouring class of English. By the time the meeting began the hall was so full that several hundred people went to Trafalgar-square, and held a second meeting there. Dr. Manning said that as the meeting could not be held upon St. Patrick's Day it had been resolved to hold it upon the Octave, and he called upon his audience to make an offering unto God and St. Patrick on that night of self-denial in the use of intoxicating drinks. He was, he said, glad to see that public witness was borne to the order and sobriety which marked St. Patrick's Day this year in London. Let no more be heard of the nonsense of "drowning the shamrock." After dwelling upon the increasing consumption of drink in this country, the Archbishop touched upon the religious difficulty which had arisen in the Archbishop went to Trafalgar-square to see the meeting assembled there. When he returned he enrolled the names of those who were willing to take the pledge.

Sir Henry Thompson, the eminent surgeon, has addressed a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, in which he says he has long had the conviction that there is no greater cause of evil, moral and physical, in this country than the use of alcoholic beverages. "I do not mean by this," he adds, "that extreme indulgence which produces drunkenness. The habitual use of fermented liquors to an extent far short of what is necessary to produce that condition, and such as is quite common in all ranks of society, injures the body and diminishes the mental power to an extent which I think few people are aware of. Such, at all events, is the result of observation during more than twenty years of professional life devoted to hospital practice, and to private practice in every rank above it. Thus, I have no hesitation in attributing a very large proportion of some of the most painful and dangerous maladies which come under my notice, as well as those which every medical man has to treat, to the ordinary and daily use of fermented drink taken in the quantity which is conventionally deemed moderate." Sir Henry therefore rejoices to observe an endeavour to organize on a large scale in the national Church a special and systematic plain for promoting temperance. "My main object," he says, "is to express my opinion as a professional man in relation to the habitual employment of fermented liquor as a beverage. But if I ventured one step further it would be to express a belief that there is no single habit in this country which so much tends to deteriorate the qualities of the race, and so much disqualifies it for endurance in that competition which in the nature of things must exist, and in which struggle the prize of superiority must fall, to the best and to the strongest.

(*Spectator*, March 28.)

SINCE Prince Bismarck has declared that he loans, and necessarily leans, more and more on the Liberal party, it is interesting to observe how heartily the Liberal party seem to support him in the obscurantist policy of punishing free discussion. The *Germania* has got into trouble for allowing its London correspondent to translate portions of a leading article published in this journal on the 30th of November last on "The New Law of Persecution in Prussia." A calmer and more dispassionate statement of the effect of the law it would not be easy to conceive, but the *Germania* of last Saturday announces that it was invited last Thursday week to show cause why proceedings should not be taken against it for the London correspondence in which our leading article was translated, and apparently the proceedings against it for that correspondent's letter will not be dropped. This, then, is a Liberal Government in a very emphatic sense indeed,—a Liberal that it will not allow the Liberalism of its own measures to be temperately challenged by Liberals, on the ground of principles which have been accepted as axiomatically Liberal from time immemorial, without prosecuting those who circulate these challenges, for bringing the Government into contempt. People will too soon, we take it, be asking far and wide in Prussia when the time of this "Liberal" tyranny is to be overpast.

It is to be feared that the prospects of the Carlists are improving in Spain, as anarchy spreads in the provinces, and the executive power in the capital is weakened. The latest report by telegraph is that Carlist bands are increasing in Andalusia, and if they grow as strong in the south as they are in the north, the Republic will soon be in a bad way. It is difficult to ascertain the net result of the military operations in Catalonia and Navarre, for as in the old Carlist wars, both sides invariably claim the victory after an encounter. It is certain that the Carlists of the present day have not degenerated from their predecessors of a generation ago in cruelty, rapacity, or boastfulness. But then their opponents are not very remarkable for humanity, modesty, or scrupulous regard for the rights of property.

Mr. Plimsoll has struck a powerful chord in the English mind. Without any of the arts of the popularity-hunter, his appeal on behalf of the seamen has given him a popularity that a demagogue might envy and strive for in vain. His "pluck" is instinctively recognised as having an honest ring in it, and his influence, recent as its growth is, reaches to an unsuspected distance among the masses of the people. At Leeds on Sunday last he was accidentally present at a Nonconformist chapel, and after the sermon, was asked to say a few words to the crowds, who, hearing of his arrival, had gathered to the place. The enthusiasm with which his expression of a determination at any cost to go through with the work he had taken in hand was received, is worth the attention of Parliament. Nor is it less noteworthy that in Derby, an inland town, any opposition to Mr. Plimsoll's re-election has been abandoned as hopeless since the originator of his movement on behalf of the sailors. Not one nor many actions of libel will now crush either the cause or the man.

George Bingham, the private in the 52nd Regiment who lately confessed to the Eltham murder, was again brought before the magistrates at Aldershot yesterday. In the course of the day, and after the case against him had been dismissed, he admitted that the story which he had told was fictitious from beginning to end, and that he had concocted it in order to get out of the army. He is now in custody on a charge of stealing a cash-box.

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